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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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"GET THE IDEE."

Once I knew a feller that had got tremendous rich
Just from sellin' water from a irrigatin' ditch.
Couldn't understand it, 'cause I knew him when at school—
Always could defeat him at example or with rule—
Might as well 'a' dug that irrigatin' ditch as him,
Took in all that money an' been 'way up in the swim.
Ast him once the reason why 'twas him instead o' me.
"I got the idee,"
Says he.

Knew another feller that got up a pair o' scales—
Workin' right beside him, weighin' soap, an' salt, an' nails—
Yes, sir, I was workin' with the scales they use' to use;
Bet that I could make 'em any time that I 'ud choose.
He got up the fixin' that 'ud make 'em twicet as good—
Now he's livin' easy, as a wealthy feller should.
Ast him once to tell me why he got ahead o' me—
"I got the idee,"
Says he.

Feller I was boys with made a new tooth for a saw—
I'm not the one to envy, but it gets me on the raw—
Seein' him a-rollin' in his auto every day.
Might as well 'a' been me that fixed up the saw that way,
'Cause I knew the trouble with the teeth that wouldn't work—
He—he wasn't nothin' but th' sawmill's shippin' clerk.
Told him once I wondered why 'twas him instead o' me—
"I got the idee,"
Says he.

Know a lot o' fellers that has done the same as these—
Now they live in money like they pulled it off o' trees.
Never understood it, an' I s'pose I never can.
Why it never happened I could be the lucky man.
Ain't no reason for it, 'cause I've knowed 'em all the time
Fence we's boys together an' would run, an' swim, an' climb.
Only explanation far as I can see, would be
They got the idea,
Not me.
—W. D. Nesbit, in Chicago Tribune.

ADAM ZAD'S LAMENT.

Said Adam Zad:
"It's too durn bad
That measly Japs
Should cut great gaps
In my fine fleets.
By gosh, it beats
The devil! And
It beats the band!
It's too durn bad!"
Said Adam Zad.

"It's too d—n bad!"
Said Adam Zad.
"And worse to tell,
They're knocking h—
Out of my troops!
With heathen whoops
And magazines,
They change my ships
To submarines.
"It's too d—n bad!"
Quoth Adam Zad.

"It's too durn bad!"
Said Adam Zad.
"There's neighbor Bull,
Of joy is full.
He thinks it fun
His work's being done
With no expense;
And on the fence
Sits Kaiser Bill,
Perversely still.
And old friend Sam
Don't give a d—m.
It's too d—n bad!"
Said Adam Zad.

"It's too durn bad!"
Said Adam Zad.
"To get knocked out,
And put to rout,
By colored chaps,
By slit-eyed Japs!
By heathen hogs!
By blank, blank dogs.
It's too d—n bad!"
Said Adam Zad.
—Philadelphia North American.

Country House Water System.

Recently we illustrated an electric controlling apparatus and pump for supplying water to suburban houses which are in touch with the electric current, but which have as yet no water system. The limitations of such a system are apparent, in that it is useless where the electricity is not to be had. To supply the need for a water system in country homes without the necessity of building

elevated reservoirs and pumping the water into them the simple pneumatic system here presented has been designed. Located in the well is a tank, with an inflow valve. To this two pipes are connected, one leading to the faucet and the other to the air pressure tank beneath. On increasing the air pressure inside the air tank the pressure will exert itself on the water in the water tank, and as soon as the faucet is opened the water will flow until the pressure is exhausted. One good feature of this system is that the water can all be returned to the cistern in cold weather, to prevent freezing. The means is always at hand close to the faucet to renew the pressure, and the introduction of this system does not interfere with the use of a pump over the cistern on the ground floor.

CLAY EATERS.

Among the miners of Honduras are found the greatest instances of depravity of appetite on record. The natives are called "toros" because of their earth licking proclivities. This earth is a kind of clay found in the mines, and is not only licked, but frequently eaten raw or baked in cakes in the ashes of a fire. When eaten raw it will dissolve in the mouth. It is a pale yellowish pink in color, with a greasy taste. When cooked it becomes crisp and crumbles, according to the amount of care used in the culinary operation. The earth eating habit is like any other form of intemperance—when once acquired it is rarely shaken off. Some of its victims live entirely upon the clay, consuming as much as six or eight pounds in a day, and varying this loathsome diet only by sweetening the clay with sugar. Their faces become ghastly and livid, and the practice usually causes their death. Very little is known of the chemical composition of this earth, except that it contains silica and alumina, with a small percentage of lime. Microscopical examination shows the presence of the bodies of animalcules, but a perfect analysis has not yet been made. Soil of a somewhat similar nature has been found in Asia Minor and in northern Europe.

Sixty Years of Telegraphy

First Telegraphic Message in the United States Was Sent on May 24th, 1844.

On Tuesday, May 24, of this year, the president of the Postal Telegraph company gave a dinner in New York to the heads of the organization, in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the sending of the first telegraphic message in the United States. There are many now living who recall the wonder and incredulity with which the news of the success of Prof. Morse's invention was hailed; the skepticism as to its being commercially available, and a paying financial investment.

The story of that day sixty years ago which marked the beginning of a new era, and of the twelve-year struggle it ended in triumph, is interesting. Samuel Finley Breese Morse was the son of Rev. Jedidiah Morse, whose geography was the leading text book on that subject in the United States in the early years of the nineteenth century. He was born at the foot of Breed's Hill, Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791. Graduating at Yale in 1810, he resolved to follow his bent and became an artist. He was a student under the painter Allston, went to Europe with him in 1811, and was admitted to the Royal Academy. He returned in 1815, opened a studio in Boston, but sitters were scarce. He then traveled through New Hampshire and Vermont, painting oil portraits at $15 each. Later he went to New York and opened a studio. Then he went to Europe, returning on the packet ship Sully from Havre to New York, in October, 1832.

It was on this voyage home that he invented his telegraphic apparatus. Among the passengers was Charles T. Jackson, well known for his scientific attainments. Morse had been interested, ever since his student days, in electricity. The conversation between the two turned on Ampere's then recent experiments with electro-magnets. In reply to a question whether electric velocity is retarded by the length of wire, Mr. Jackson, who had been studying the subject in Paris laboratories, replied in the negative. Morse replied: "If the presence of electricity can be made visible in any part of the circuit, I see no reason why intelligence may not be transmitted instantaneously by electricity."

The idea took firm hold of Morse, and on the slow sailing voyage he worked out his plans for an electric recording telegraph. But lack of means hampered his progress. His brothers aided him by giving him a room in a business block for his experiments and by supporting his three motherless children. He did not complete his working model until 1835, and his invention of the relay was later the same year. His spare time in the years 1836-37 were devoted to the receiving apparatus. In 1835 he had been appointed professor of the literature of the arts of design in the University of the City of New York, and his workshop was his room in the university building. In September, 1837, the telegraph was shown to numerous visitors, who looked upon it as merely a scientific toy—much as some of the visitors at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876 looked upon Edison's telephone.

Late in 1838, Prof. Morse applied to Congress for aid to build an experimental line between Washington and Baltimore, but without success. He filed a caveat in the patent office, and went to Europe. England refused him a patent. France would patent it only in case it were in successful operation in that country within two years. He returned disheartened, and really in poverty.

He made one more attempt to obtain the aid of Congress. On February 21, 1843, Representative John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, endeavored to secure the passage of a bill appropriating $30,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in building an experimental line to test the merits of the telegraph.

Representative Johnson, of Tennessee, moved an amendment that one-half should be given a lecturer on mesmerism, then in Washington, to try mesmeric experiments. Mr. Houston declared that Millenism should be included. There was a good deal of fun on the floor of the House over the matter, when Mr. Mason, a Representative of Ohio, protested against this cheap wit, and asked the chair to rule the amendment out of order.

Speaker White, of Kentucky, refused, on the ground that "it would require a scientific analysis to determine how far the magnetism of the mesmerism was analogous to that to be employed in the telegraph."

But the amendment was voted down, and on February 23, 1843, the House passed the bill by a close vote of 89 to 83. In the Senate its progress was slow, and on the last evening of the session, March 3, at twilight, there were 119 bills before it on the calendar. Feeling it impossible that his measure could be reached by midnight, when the session would expire, Professor Morse, who had watched the proceedings all day from the gallery, went to his boarding-house and prepared to start home to New York the next day. He was at the end of his resources. When his bill was paid, he had less than a dollar he could call his own.

Coming down to breakfast the next morning, he found awaiting him Miss Annie G. Ellsworth, daughter of his friend Henry L. Ellsworth, then commissioner of patents. "I have come to congratulate you," she cried. "Upon wnat?" inquired Professor Morse. "Upon the passage of your bill," replied the lady. Mr. Morse doubted the fact. "Father sent me to tell you that your bill was passed. He remained until the session closed, and yours was the last bill but one acted upon, and it was passed just five minutes before the adjournment. And I am so glad to be the first one to tell you. Mother says you must come home with me to breakfast."

Professor Morse promised her, as the bearer of the good news, that she should send the first message over the line when it was built. Morse was superintendent of construction of the line under appointment of the government; Professor Gale and Professor J. C. Fisher were his assistants. Alfred Vail, then a student in the university under Morse, purchased materials and had the instruments constructed. Ezra Cornell, afterward founder of Cornell University, built the line. Its length was about forty miles, and while it was building, the news of the nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency by the Whig convention at Baltimore on May 1, was conveyed by railroad to the nearest point that had been reached by the telegraph, and then flashed to the capital. The passengers on the train were amazed to find the news had preceded them.

The day chosen for the opening of the line and a public exhibition was May 24, 1844. The Washington wire was run into the supreme court room in the capitol. Vail was at the Baltimore terminus. Miss Ellsworth, at the suggestion of her mother, wrote the familiar Scriptural passage: "What hath God wrought," and it was the first message over the line.

Two days later, the Democratic national convention also met in Baltimore and nominated James K. Polk for the Presidency, and the tidings was telegraphed to Washington. Silas Wright, of New York, then United States senator, was nominated for the vice presidency the information telegraphed to Morse, who communicated it to Mr. Wright in the Senate. The senator at once telegraphed his declination. Mr. Hendrick B. Wright, the chairman of the convention, read the message to that body, but so incredulous were the members as to the fact of telegraphic communication, that the convention adjourned over one day and sent a committee by rail to Washington to get "reliable" information. When the committee returned, the telegraph had a splendid advertisement.

But the success of Morse's invention was not immediate in a financial way. He offered to sell it to the government for $100,000, but the postmaster general, Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, reported adversely, saying that no available rate of postage on messages could make it a profitable investment for the government. The patents then were sold to a company, and the telegraph was, within a decade, extended to all the principal cities of the Union.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

RADIUM AND BLINDNESS.

Radium rays will not at present furnish a cure for blindness, reports Prof. Greeff, of Berlin, in a published account of an official investigation of the optical properties of radium. This research was largely undertaken as the result of a paper by Prof. London, of St. Petersburg, in which he claimed that there was hope for the blind in radium. According to Prof. Greeff the rays given off by a fluorescent surface excited by radium rays are simply those of ordinary light, and as such cannot affect a blind eye. The actual radium rays, however, are sent out in all directions, penetrating all structures, and the effect, a sort of sea-green radiance, is the same whether the radium is held in front of the eye or at the side of the head. It has been asserted that fluorescence actually occurs in the eye and that rays of ordinary light are accordingly emitted, but this view is opposed by Prof. Greeff, and the fact is cited that the radium rays do not bleach the visual purple of the retina. He also states that when the function of the rods and cones which transmit visual concepts from the retina to the nerve centers is destroyed the eye is unable to provide for the sensation of sight.—Harper's Weekly.

A SEVEN-WIFE RELIGION.

A Doukhobor named Vazoff, who was disappointed with the doings of his fanatical sect in Canada, and returned to Russia, has just been arrested and sent to prison, wires the Moscow correspondent of the London Express. Vazoff aspired to be the Joseph Smith, of Russian Mormomism. Having quarreled with the Canadian Doukhobors, he returned surreptitiously to his native country, boasting that he would found a sect ten times as numerous as theirs. Arriving at Odessa he tramped inland, announcing to the peasants a new revelation, according to which all true Christians were in future to have seven wives, "as was the case with good Canadians." The villagers of Ilovo passed a resolution accepting Vazoff's doctrines, but when the mayor, his two sons, and seven of the eight rich peasants put the tenets of the new religion into practice there was a loud outcry, and the young men of the district raided the mayor's house and nearly killed his sons. Vazoff fled, but was pursued to a neighboring village, where he was captured while haranguing the moujiks on the virtues of polygamy.

An Important Event.

"And now, children," said the patient teacher, "the war with Spain began in 1898. Remember the year. Now which little boy can tell me what great event happened in 1898?"

For a moment there was no response. Then the smallest boy in the class held up his hand.

"I know, teacher."

"Well, Willie, what is it?"

"That's the year I was born."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AS OTHERS SEE HIM.

During last June and a few days after he had left his peaceful home in Switzerland in order to become King of Servia, Prince Peter Karageorgevitch instructed a clipping bureau to collect all the articles that might be published about him in newspapers and magazines and to notify him when the work was done. The bureau recently informed him that it had obtained copies of twenty thousand articles and that the collection might be considered complete.

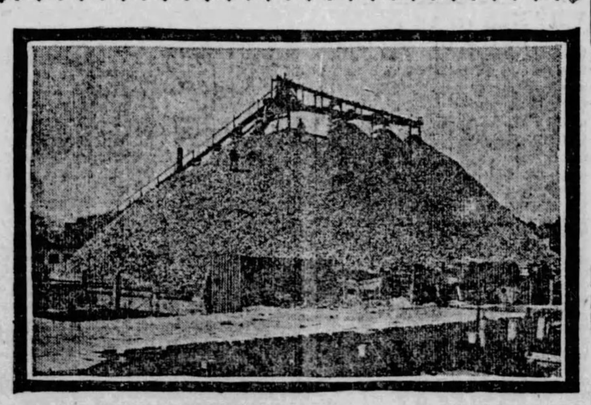
The articles fill five large volumes, which have been placed on exhibition in a Geneva library. If King Peter reads ten articles a day he will get through the five volumes in six years and by that time he ought to know pretty accurately what Europe thinks about him and about the revolution which enabled him to become king.

The Best of All.

"Some of our American birds are beautiful singers."

"Yes, the eagle is a delightful tenner,"—Brooklyn Life.

Mountain of Oyster Shells.



An idea of the extent to which people eat oysters can be gained by glancing at this picture. It is literally a mountain of oyster shells, being more than one hundred feet in height in the center and extending a length of more than five hundred feet. The shells come principally from the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News, Va. The man who owns the pile makes a business of buying shells for making lime and for road building, and purchases them by the boat load and wagon load for this purpose, piling them up in his storage yard by machinery like so much coal.

Nearly all the shells come from the refuse heaps in the cities mentioned, where they had been dumped after taking out the oysters. At the time the photograph was taken it was estimated that the pile contained fully one hundred thousand bushels. This shell storage yard is located at Hampton, Va., and is one of the sights of the place.

INDIANS NOT DYING OFF

Aborigines More Numerous Than Ever Since America's Settlement.

Recently Charles M. Harvey prepared from the records of the government some interesting facts with respect to the irrepressible conflict between the white and the red men. He notes the error of early historians who estimated the number of Indians in this country at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. It has been the theme of many a sentimentalist—the supposed slaughter and extermination of a great Indian population. Mr. Harvey finds that in the Indian troubles from first to last, fifteen white persons perished to each Indian slain. He shows from the best information obtainable by the government that the Indian population at the time of the discovery by Columbus could not have been more than 800,000.

"The early explorers, missionaries and traders," he says, "journeyed by way of the seacoast, the rivers and the lakes, along which the Indians were most numerous. In traveling through the wilderness the whites attracted Indians from miles around through curiosity. The whites thought the Indians were equally numerous everywhere, but vast stretches of forest and prairie were absolutely untenanted, except for short times each year when visited by hunting parties. War and hunting often took the same bands of Indians to several points in the course of a year, the whites thinking they were different bands. Many tribes were known by different names to the Spaniards, the French and the English, and among some tribes the names varied at different places and times. These causes accounted for the exaggerated notions."

The last census showed an Indian population of 270,000 outside of those in Alaska. In 400 years, then, the white man has reduced the Indian population from 800,000 to 270,000, or in the full number of 530,000 souls. But this was not done directly by the white man. Much of it was due to the sicknesses and vices which came with the white man's civilization. A still larger proportion was due to the wars carried on between the tribes, these being made more frequent and deadly as the white men crowded the redmen into a limited area and made them rivals for the same hunting ground. Still, of course, the whites were primarily responsible for the decadance of the Indian population.

The Indians are now increasing in numbers. Between the censuses of 1890 and 1900 they increased by 30,000. But they are no longer Indians in the sense of old, for most of them have come to the white man's mode of life and are merely an element of the common population.—Kansas City Journal.

MONSTER CAUGHT WITH ROD

The largest game fish found in the waters of Southern California is the jewfish, or black sea bass. Black bass fishing is one of the principal sports of visitors to Santa Catalina island, where many huge specimens have been caught. The bait used is a fish weighing from four to six pounds, and is lowered 40 to 50 feet into the water from a boat.

When the monster seizes the bait the line goes rushing out from the reel and is jerked to lodge the hook firmly in the fish. The great creature tows the boat as if it were a cork, but after tearing to and fro for an hour or two his rushes become shorter in duration, he is exhausted and is killed by a bullet in the head or a blow from an axe. He is then towed ashore, and is weighed. The largest jewfish on record as having been taken on rod and reel was caught off Santa Catalina island, and is shown in the photograph with its captor. It weighed 490 pounds, and was caught with a twelve-ounce rod.

A Western Portia.

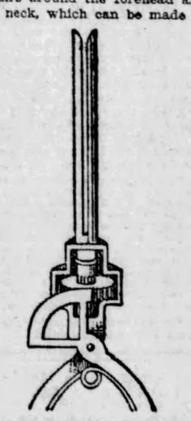
One of the most brilliant legal battles ever fought by a woman, according to a Chicago daily, was won recently in that city by Miss Florence St. King, one of the few women patent lawyers in the world. Miss King fought her fight single-handed, and on her oral argument won a verdict against a $5,000,000 company.

Jap Live Stock.

The department of commerce and labor verifies a recent statement that the Japanese raise comparatively little live stock. The total number of cattle in the islands, it reports, is only 1,282,341, or 28.62 for each 1,000 inhabitants. In this country we have 70,000,000 or about forty times as many in proportion.

Revolving Curling Iron.

How to make the hair curl is a problem which interests the majority of women, for there is no denying that the larger portion of them at least look much better if the hair can be coaxed into some other shape beside the straight and prim appearance which it naturally possesses. Especially true is this in connection with the short hairs around the forehead and back of the neck, which can be made to



add to the looks or detract therefrom according as the stray locks are made to cling closely to the scalp or left to hang loose. So much for the woman's excuse to use the curling iron. But why should she continue to patronize a curler which has to be turned over and over in her two hands when she can have one which works like a pair of shears. To wind up the hair with a curling iron it is necessary to revolve the complete instrument several times, but with the one here shown the mere act of gripping the handles together revolves the iron and winds up the hair on the heated surface. As will be seen, one handle carries an arc of a circle, fluted to mesh with a gear wheel on the revolving shaft, while the other handle carries the casing in which the shaft revolves. After the iron is hot a lock of hair is grasped by its ends and inserted in the slot of the iron, which is then revolved by contracting the handles until the hair is all wound up. To remove the iron the handles are allowed to expand under the action of the spring.

POPULARITY OF SURGERY

Not so many years ago surgical operations were generally regarded by the public as a means of last resort, and were submitted to only when the patient or his family was advised that no other escape was open for the sufferer. Frequently the sick man was in extremes when he went under the surgeon's knife, and it is asserted by medical men that the large mortality in a given number of operations was due to this fact. In this way the popular fear of going through these ordeals was increased, the surgeons generally being held responsible for the fatal outcome.

Today there is less fear of the knife, and statistics show that the mortality is far less. This is attributed by the profession to the advanced views now held and what may be termed the greater popularity of surgery. Of course, a most potent contribution to this condition of affairs is the more extensive knowledge possessed by the modern surgeon and his greater skill. But there is another source from which help comes; that is, that cases requiring the services of surgeons are not delayed until the last minute, when the patients are so exhausted or their afflictions have so far advanced they cannot stand the shock they must necessarily sustain.

Today it is appreciated by all students of the ills to which flesh is heir that if the knife is to be used the sooner it is done the better; just as everybody knows that if a disease is to be checked the sooner medicine is administered the better. And to this view of the matter the doctor and the surgeon have gradually educated the people. This accounts for the popularity of surgery and for the material diminishing of the death rate of persons passing under the knife.—Baltimore Herald.

RELIGION FOR THAT REGION

The Rev. V. B. Carroll tells the following story: "We were driving out one Sunday from Decatur when we came upon a negro with a club in his hand and a freshly killed 'possum on his shoulder. We stopped to examine his prize, and the colonel said:

"'My friend, do you know it is Sunday?'

"'Sartin, boss.'

"'Are you a religious man?'

"'I are. I'se jist on my way home from church.'

"'And what sort of religion have you got that permits you to go hunting on Sunday?'

"'Religion? Religion?' queried the man, as he held the 'possum up with one hand and scratched his head with the other. 'Does you 'spect any black man in Alabama is gwine to tie hisself up to any religion that 'lows a 'possum to walk right across the road ahead of him an' git away free? No, sah! A religion which won't bend a little when a fat 'possum heads you off couldn't be 'stablished round yere by all the preachers in the universe.'"—Mobile Register.

FISH FOR SUPPER.

"We had a fish supper down to our house the other evening," said Snaggsby, filling another pipe. He meant his boarding house.

"The landlady in a burst of generosity for which I am still at a loss to account," he continued, "had announced that each boarder could give notice of the particular kind of fish that they wanted. The result was interesting. Polly, the typewriter, wanted a perch. The negro waiter asked the cook for a black bass. A traveling preacher who happened to be there wanted a sole. An old maid who is fond of kittens wanted a catfish, and Diggsby, who likes dogs, wanted a dogfish of course. Isaacs, the pawnbroker, wanted a shark, and Jenkins, the street fakir, asked for a sucker. Mr. and Mrs. Smythe wanted a sunfish. Dick, who is a member of the boat club, wanted some roe.

"The landlady's husband, who is an old soldier, said if he couldn't get a gar he would be satisfied with a plaice. Dottie Dimpleton, the soubrette, was anxious for a lobster. Billy, the landlady's youngest, said that he would wait till he went to bed, and when he said his prayers he would take an eel. He said that just for a cod."

A PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATION

"So," said the proprietor of the drug store up in the prohibition district to the applicant for a position, "you claim to be able to fill the bill?"

"Certainly."

"Can you compound prescriptions?"

"Certainly. I can mix anything known to the trade."

"Highballs?"

"Certainly."

"Manhattan cocktails?"

"Certainly."

"Mint julep?"

"Sure."

"Well, we'll give you a trial, but you want to be careful. We've got a mighty particular class of invalids in this town."—Houston Post.

GOATS WITH WEAK NERVES

Breed of Animals in Tennessee Faint at Slightest Provocation.

A senior student of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania sprang a surprise not long since by reading a paper on "Nervous Goats of Tennessee." The treatise read:

"There is nothing to be found in veterinary literature or elsewhere on this particular breed of goats. Therefore I feel I am giving to our profession some fresh material to put in their notebooks. I think also that it would be worth your while if ever in Tennessee to make it a point to see a flock of these remarkable goats in order to wholly appreciate this strange prenomenon. These goats also go by the name of 'stiff-legged' or 'fainting' goats by the people in the neighborhood where they are found, being viewed with considerable interest as well as curiosity.

"The true history of this goat is not at my command, but to the best of my knowledge they originated in the counties of Giles and Marshall, in the state of Tennessee, and have never been seen out of that state, nor have they been seen in any other part of the world, a point which should be of much interest to our profession. In appearance they are like any other goat, there being all the colors common to goats represented among them, and weighing from sixty to eighty pounds when full grown. You could not distinguish them from the common goat except by the peculiarities which I am now ready to state.

"The chief and interesting characteristic of these goats, above all, consist in the fact that they fall to the ground with the entire body (legs, neck and lumbar muscles) becoming perfectly rigid and stiff, showing a typical picture of an animal suffering from strychnine poisoning. These 'fainting' spells last for about ten or fifteen seconds, after which time the animal arises and walks off, showing slight stiffness in the posterior limbs, for a distance of fifty or sixty feet, after which time he walks and acts just like any other goat. These 'fainting' spells can be produced or brought on by any sudden excitement which will startle the animal in the least, or in case the goat attempts to jump a bar or rail not higher than twelve inches from the ground, or say he attempts to jump a two-foot ditch or stream, he at once falls to the ground in a 'faint.' This strange phenomenon is seen in all the offspring, without exception, being often noticed in kids, but, as a rule, not well marked until one year of age. This is an exceedingly interesting point to veterinarians, for it shows that it is not pathological in origin, but a hereditary condition. There are about 100 of these goats in existence, all of which tread Tennessee soil. They are unfortunately deprived of the much-enjoyed sport of jumping fences and walking barn roofs, so much enjoyed by other goats, for they will remain in an inclosure with any kind of old fence. As George C. Brown, of Spring Hill, Tenn., says, this may sound 'fishy,' but you must see these goats in order to appreciate them."—Philadelphia Record.

A LIVING LAMP.

This is one of the living, or bacterial, lamps constructed by Prof. Molisch, of Germany, photographed by its own light with an exposure of twelve hours. It is a two-quart glass vessel, the walls of which are covered with a "culture" of luminous bacteria, and it gives a soft

greenish light, by which large print can be read. The light continues about two weeks.

The first bacterial lamp was made in France by Dubois three years ago, but it did not burn so long as the Molisch lamp. The bacterium used in the latter—micrococcus phosphorens—is found in butchers' meat while it is yet sound and wholesome and disappears when putrescence sets in.

It is quite possible that these living lamps, which are cheap, safe and odorless and give very little heat, may find practical application in mines and for other purposes.

HOW WE GROW.

"What are the proportions of the ideal human body?" The vexed qquestion has never been answered conclusively.

A coroliary of it is this: "What are the proportions of the average healthy man or woman as we find them?" Nor even to this has a reply been given.

However, we were approaching it. Scientists have made myriads of measurements of the stature of man.

To begin with, the boy when born is about half an inch taller than the girl. The difference is maintained till near the age of thirteen, when in England and America the average girl is taller and heavier than the boy. This halting, so to speak, on the part of the male is speedily recovered, and he again outruns the female in size.

At the period of full development the man's average height, compared with the woman's average, is as 16 to 15.

Both men and women maintain their maximum height till the age of fifty years, when they begin to grow shorter, until at 90 they have lost three inches.

The reason for this dwindling is attributed to the shrinking of the soft parts between the bones and to the stoop gradually acquired by old people.—Boston Traveller.

JUST LIKE POP.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, told the following while at the Fifth Avenue the other day:

"A friend of mine is the father of an unusually precocious youngster, a 5-year-old boy. One day he was invited out to an afternoon party, and before going he was warned by his mother not to take a second helping of cake.

"'If they offer it say you have had enough,' cautioned the mother.

"When the kid got home, mamma inquired how he had fared.

"'They asked me if I would have a second piece, and I told them I had had enough, but I did not know what to say when they asked me again. You never told me.

"'And what did you say, dear?'

"'I said what I've heard pop say when he's cross with me for eating too much cake, "Take the damn ting away."'"

RESERVATIONS TO BE OPENED

Homesteaders Will Have a Chance the Coming Summer

There will be four areas of public land thrown open to homesteaders this summer. The largest of these is in Montana, containing 1,100,000 acres. For this $1.25 an acre must be paid. The time of this opening is very indefinite; indeed, it may not be opened this year.

The three reservations which will certainly be opened are Rosebud reservation in South Dakota, the Devil's Lake reservation in North Dakota, and the Red Lake reservation in Minnesota. Only 104,416 acres of land in the Devil's Lake reservation are to be opened to settlement. This land is very rich and has for many years attracted the attention of western people who are anxious to acquire possession of it. The officials are now preparing to divide this tract into quarter sections to be lotteried off to bona fide applicants for homesteads. The successful applicants must pay the government $4.50 per acre for the land if they settle upon it. If any of it remains untaken for a period of six months then the President may, in his discretion, reduce the price to such a figure as will permit the sale of the entire tract. The opening of this reservation will occur in July.

A little over 416,000 acres of land situated in the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota, near the Nebraska line, will likewise be thrown open on July 5, the drawings will begin July 28, final entry to be made August 6. This land is in great demand, because it is productive, fertile and valuable. It is estimated by those familiar with the land that it is worth on an average of from $8 to $20 an acre immediately upon entry. There will be a great rush when the time comes for opening the reservation, and it is thought that at least 50,000 people or more will take part in it. The successful contesants will be asked by the government to pay $4 per acroe for such quarter section taken up.

The Red Lake reservation in Minnesota holds out to the anxious public a little over 400,000 acres of splendid land. It is considered an enticing proposition, and eastern people will flock to Minnesota when these lands are thrown open to settlement.

The secretary of the interior has approved the instructions of the commissioner of the general land office providing for the opening of 248,743 acres of land of the former Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota at 9 a. m., June 15, next.

This opening is to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law, except the commutation provision thereof, with the additional requirement of paying of $1.25 an acre in five annual installments. Slightly more than 71,000 acres are located in the Cass Lake land district, 128,000 acres in the Crookston land district and more than 49,000 acres in the Duluth land district. The instructions provide that a prior right to enter the lands will not be secured by settling on the lands before the date of opening.

No person will be allowed to file an application in more than one land office. For instance, no one could file an application at the land office in the Devil's Lake reservation and then go to the land office on the Rosebud reservation and file another application. Secretary Hitchcock intends to see that everybody is given a fair and equal chance.

In order to obtain registration each applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified to make homestead entry on the lands under existing laws and to give the registering office such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempted imposition. Registration cannot be effected through the use of the mails or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors entitled to the benefits of section 2304 of the revised statutes of the United States, as amended by an act of congress approved March 1, 1901, may present their applications for registration and due proofs of their qualifications through an agent of their own selection, but no person will be permitted to act as agent for more than one such soldier or sailor. No person will be permitted to register more than once or in any other than his true name.

Such applicant who shows himself duly qualified will be registered and given a non-transferable certificate to that effect, which will entitle him to go upon and examine the lands to be opened in the land district he elects to make his entry; but the only purpose for which he may go upon and examine said lands is that of enabling him later on, to understandingly select the lands for which he will make entry.

No one will be permitted to make settlement upon an of the lands in advance of the opening of the reservation, and during the first 60 days following the opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of the lands, and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local officers, or of a soldier's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers.

The order in which, during the first 60 days following the opening, the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry will be determined by drawings held at the land offices at each of the reservations, and each drawing will be continued for such a period as may be encessary to complete the same.

The drawings will be held under the supervision and immediate observance of a committee of three persons whose integrity is such as to make their control of the drawings a guarantee of its fairness. The members of the committee will be appointed by the secretary of the interior, who will prescribe suitable compersation for their services.

Preparatory to these drawings the registration officers will, at the time of registration of each applicant who shows himself duty qualified, make out a card, which must be signed by the applicant, stating the land district in which he desires to make homestead entry, and giving such description of the applicant as will enable the local land officers to thereafter identify him. This card will be at once sealed in a separate envelope, which will bear no other distinguishing label or mark than such as may be necessary to show that it is to go into the drawing for the land district in which the applcant desires to make entry. These envelopes will be separated according to land districts and will be carefully preserved and remain sealed until opened in the course of the drawing as herein provided.

When the registration is completed, all these envelopes will be brought together at the place of drawing and turned over to the committee in charge of the drawing, who, in such manner as in their judgment will be attended with entire fairness and equality of onportunity, shall proceed to draw out and open the separate envelopes and to give enclosed card a number in the order in which the envelope containing the same is drawn.

Notice of the drawings, stating the name of each applicant and number assigned to him by the drawing, will be posted each day at the place of drawing, and each applicant will be notified of his number by a postal card mailed to him at the address, if any, given by him at the time of registration.

At each land office commencing on the day named by the President in his proclamation, the applications of those drawing numbers 1 to 125, inclusive, for that land district must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the first day, and the applications of those drawing numbers 125 to 250, inclusive, must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the second day, and so on at that rate until all of the lands subject to entry under the homestead laws, and desired thereunder, have been entered.

If any applicant fails to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned to him by the drawing is reached, his right to enter will be passed until after the other applications assigned for that day have been disposed of, when he will be given another opportunity to make entry, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry under such drawings.

To obtain the allowance of a homestead entry, such applicant must personally present the certificate of registration thereof issued to him, together with a regular application and the necessary accompanying proofs, and with the regular land office fees; but an honorably discharged soldier or sailor may file his declaratory statement through the agent representing him at the registration.

The production of the certificate of registration will be dispensed with only upon satisfactory proof of its loss or destruction. If at the time of considering his regular application for entry it appears that any applicant is disqualified from making homestead entry of these lands his application will be rejected, notwithstanding his prior registration.

HOME-GROWN ORCHIDS.

If there is any popular fallacy that I should love to puncture, it is the amiable delusion that all orchids are worth a thousand dollars a pot, says a writer in Country Life in America. Great was my surprise, some years ago, when I met a suburbanite of modest income who grew orchids that were the talk of the town, in a little 10x12 greenhouse. As his wife was too much of an invalid to look after the greenhouse, my friend watered his plants every morning and adjusted the ventilators before he caught the 7:59 express for the big city, and at night he came home to see what had happened. Usually no great disaster had befallen. And in February, if you were lucky enough to be invited into his snug little greenhouse, while a winter storm raged outside, you would be likely to find some gorgeous cattleyas, with perhaps twenty flowers on a plant and each flower fully eight or nine inches across.

You should have heard the ladies exclaim: "How do you grow those lovely orchids, Mr. H——?"

"Oh, the kinds I cultivate are as easy to raise as any other plants."

"But don't you have to have a special kind of house?"

"Not for these. You see, I have other plants besides orchids."

"Well, how does it come that your greenhouse is so comfortable? Don't all those tropical orchids need a hot, close atmosphere?"

"Not the kinds that grow high up on the mountains."

"But I thought they all lived on the air, and here you have some in common flower pots?"

"Yes, those lady slippers are as easy to grow as a geranium."

This was where my friend nearly lost his reputation. He was a simplehearted man who had early fallen into a way of telling the truth without thinking, and found the habit hard to break after attaining the age of sophistication. He came near shattering the halo of romance with which these ladies had invested the magic word "orchid," which applies to some of these regal flowers, at least, that can be grown in the domestic greenhouse.

How a Western "Hold-Up" is Done.

Every one in the east has read or heard of western "holdups." Now and then stages are still robbed by mounted highwaymen, and recently trains have been stopped and passengers relieved of their valuables, while express safes have been blown open. The accompanying photograph, taken in the Nevada foothills, depicts a typical holdup which was arranged especially for the photographer.

The method by which three men, suitably armed, can overpower a dozen or more is well illustrated in the picture. One man, mounted, covers the passengers with his revolver, while he holds horses ready for his companions to mount in an instant. The second man keeps the driver covered with his gun, while the third goes through the passengers.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Gentlemen—I attribute my present good health to Swamp-Root. I suffered many years with kidney trouble and had an almost constant pain in my back. Your great remedy, Swamp-Root, cured my trouble, and I have since been perfectly well.

Yours truly,
B. H. Chalker, Ex-Chief of Police.
Ozark, Ala.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy for any derangement of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. The Proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

THE SURRENDER

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Brookville was patriotic under any circumstances, and never more so than upon Memorial Day when the observances of the season brought uppermost in every mind the causes for the commemorative ceremonies. At the time of the Civil War, Brookville was almost to a man, and to a woman as well, for the preservation of the Union. During the contest it was nearly depopulated of the masculine sex since all those not physically disabled enlisted, leaving the women to watch and work at home and to wait for tidings of the absent.

When the war was ended, there were many who never returned. And as the years wore away, the majority of those who had come back to take up their lives in paths of peace, went to rest in the cemetery under the hill, leaving but a handful of the old guard to form the G. A. R. Post of the village. Of the old men in the town, nearly every one was a veteran and nearly every young man the son of a veteran, proud of his father's honors.

In the small place where there were few changes and infrequent happenings, the memory of the war was strongly preserved and battles, whose smoke and din were long since cleared away and silenced, were fought and won again whenever the old soldiers came together. For years, Decoration Day enthusiasm was unanimous, but even in its almost uninterrupted quiet, staid Brookville was not entirely untouched by progress.

As a result it came about one season not so very long ago, that the village was divided against itself and a sex war was raging. It was the Eurekas, the woman's club composed of wives and daughters of veterans, against the G. A. R.'s and the Sons of Veterans. The club had done much toward beautifying the village and in improving the minds of its feminine citizens. Papers on subjects ranging from art to microbes had been read and discussed, and important problems wrestled with to their undoing. The men had regarded the club with patronizing, good-natured tolerance until it clamored with a clamor that would not be stilled, for equal Memorial Day privileges. Then the sense of superiority, inherent with the male, arose to block their way and deny their claim.

Things arrived at such a pass that the men sat on storeboxes and wrestled with the trouble, or assembled in the town hall to "take action" and to devise means for quelling the insurrection. The women gathered in the church and held indignation meetings, passing resolutions refusing to relinquish their point. Some of the less aggressive members of both factions suggested compromise and were put to rout by the belligerent ones who acknowledged no such word as capitulation. The spirit of the sixties was revived and the breach between the sexes widened. Both sides got "fighting mad," and there seemed no hope of spanning the breach.

The rock on which they split was Mrs. Euphemia Z. Blackton, a star in the firmament of federated woman's clubs, who had been invited to come to Brookville to address the Eurekas. A brilliant idea was formulated by the ladies after Mrs. Euphemia Z. had accepted their invitation, leaving it to the club to fix the date of her visit. Decoration Day was settled upon and the Eurekas planned to put her on the program of the public memorial services.

This was an innovation not to be permitted by the masculine villagers, particularly after Captain Obed Davis had sat down most emphatically upon the project. Captain Obed was head and shoulders of the G. A. R., and by reason of his rank, his war record, and his one arm, was also the village oracle. The captain had old-fashioned ideas about women, and opposed their claim of equality between the sexes.

"Women," the captain stated firmly, "has got to be kep' in their places or else they don't know they're nothin' but women. I respect and admire the female sect, but they hadn't orter aspire to bein' men's ekil. Their places is to home sheddin' light, and not strammin' around speechifying. Who is this lady speechifyer, Mrs. Euphemia Z. Blackton, any way?" he demanded. "Has she ever fit and died for her country? Has she ever fronted belchin' guns and cavoortin' cannon? Who is this Mrs. Euphemia Z. Blackton?" he reiterated with a withering scorn none dared to answer.

A veteran's daughter, Mrs. Jane Alvira Peters, a woman of iron health and iron will, fitting offspring of a dauntless sire, was the feminine Joshua of the place, and the captain's most active and strenuous opponent. To his "you shall not," was her "we shall." Their followers joined in the chorus with their leaders and for the time there was no unity in Brookville.

Since neither would give in, there could be no reconciliation, and they went their separate ways. The Eurekas would observe Memorial Day as pleased them best, leaving the G. A. R.'s and the Sons of Veterans to follow their own devices. Each party planned elaborate memorial services independent of the other. The town was surely divided against itself, a division which invaded family circles and created disharmony.

It was on this strained condition that Decoration morning dawned smiling and beneficent, with a bounty of blue skies and soft air and golden sunshine. Nature smiled harmonious, only man was wroth.

A committee of Eurekas went to the cemetery and decorated the mounds of fallen braves. A committee from the Sons of Veterans performed a like office. Since the women would not be there to watch and admire, the customary Decoration Day parade was abandoned. Pending the hour for the "exercises," the brass band, having remained loyal to the party of its sex, retired to its practice room over the bakery, and played The Vacant Chair and other dismal tunes. When it came to Tenting On the Old Campground, the band master hung his hat over his cornet, "rendering" a solo with such mournful effect that his listeners were nearly moved to tears.

The Eurekas were in fine fettle entertaining their distinguished guest at a breakfast, where Mrs. Jane Almira Peters covered herself with glory as toast-mistress and hostess. At two o'clock in the afternoon the real business of the day began. The Eurekas went to the church, where a platform had been erected before the pulpit. They took their seats in a little flutter and breeze of excitement, waiting proceedings until the music of the band, leading the procession of Grand Army men and Sons of Veterans to a nearby grove, was softened by distance.

The services at the church were conducted with much success. Up in the grove it was different. Though the brass band brayed and speakers waxed eloquent in extolling the memories of departed soldiers, there was a hollowness to the occasion and a sense of something lacking. The people had been so closely bound together on previous Memorial days, the contrast of the present was depressing. They ostensibly met to hold service for the dead, but time had been grief-dispelling and the meetings assumed the aspect of pleasant social functions. The men missed the women's soft patter of applause, and without the feminine chorus of approval and the feminine assistance in the decorative rites, the meeting lost its savor.

Captain Obed, recognizing their lack, with his characteristic directness, went to the root of the matter. When it came time for his speech, he stepped to the front of the platform, and, without preamble, made a proposition which startled his audience.

"Comrades, men, and fellow citizens," he began. "I move we send a delegation to the meetin' house and invite the ladies to join us—" he swallowed hard and grew red in the face—"includin' that gifted speechifyer, Mrs. Euphemia Z. Blackton."

The captain gazed around inquiringly. For a moment there was a hushed pause, and then a cheer went up that had hats in it. A delegation was speedily appointed with Captain Obed as spokesman, and with the brass band in the lead playing lustily, the party marched to the church.

At the woman's meeting the vital moment had just arrived. Mrs. Euphemia Z. Blackton had scarcely spoken the opening sentences of her address, when her words were lost in the roll of drums and the blare of brass from outside. She waited, turning a questioning face toward the church entrance. Above the martial music roared the captain's stentorian voice.

"Umph-umph," he ordered his men, "Umph-huh-umph!"

The door swung open and the captain stalked down the aisle while the remainder of the delegation sheepishly sought seclusion in the rear of the room. On came the doughty captain, with head erect, eyes to the front, his hat held in his one hand, and his sword clattering against his heels. He stopped before the platform, and, putting aside his hat, gave the military salute to the astounded Mrs. Blackton and to the equally astounded gathering of women. He cleared his throat for speech.

"Comrades, fellow citizens, gentlemen and ladies, men and clubwomen," he said. "On such a day as this there hadn't orter be no north or no south. United we stand; divided we fall. E Pluribus Unum! Ladies, will you join us in the grove? The army has surrendered."

The captain had an eye for dramatic effect, and at this point he unbuckled his sword, laying it at the feet of the blushing Mrs. Euphemia Z. Blackton.

"I move we adjourn to once," he suggested.

Mrs. Jane Almira Peters recovered from her astonishment, and, as president of the Eurekas, arose to her feet and to the occasion.

"Ladies," she said, "you have heard the motion; shall it be accepted?"

The ayes were unanimous; the applause enthusinstic.

Bowing profoundly, the captain gave his hand to Mrs. Euphemia Z. Blackton and assisted her from the platform. The church was soon emptied, and, with the captain again in the lead conducting the "lady speechifyer," the Eurekas commenced their march to the grove. And the band played The Conquering Hero Comes, for the war was over.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

WHAT AILS YOU

the U. S. mail will bring you the best medical advice for only the cost of writing materials and stamps.

Many people owe their present good health to the fact that they consulted Dr. Pierce by letter, giving him all possible information about their condition, symptoms, etc., and received in return good medical advice *which cost them nothing*. Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce by no means confines himself to prescribing his well-known medicines. He tells you in the most common-sense way what ails you, what you ought to do, what line of treatment should be followed out in your particular case, and if your case does not indicate the need for this proprietary medicine, he tells you plainly and frankly *what you do need*, and the best possible method of improving your health.

Dr. Pierce treats many chronic cases at a distance, through the mail and all you have to do is to write him your symptoms.

"During my two years of married life I have not had good health," writes Mrs. Daisy Studdard, of 608 S. Esplanade Avenue, Leavenworth, Kans. "I was all run-down, and my husband got me to write to Dr. Pierce. I got an early reply telling me what the trouble was. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and also the 'Pleasant Pellets,' and now can say that I feel like a new woman. I do all my work and do not feel tired out like I used to. I have taken eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription.' It makes one feel well and strong."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Its Growth in the United States Traced.

In a report which is soon to be issued by the department of agriculture the growth of the cotton industry in the United States is traced from its birth and some significant figures are given. It shows that within twenty years past the cotton crop of the country has increased nearly 5,500,000 bales, or about 96 per cent., and that the increased consumption of this staple by the entire world during the same length of time has been nearly 7,000,000 bales, or about 94 per cent.

The United States is the largest producer and has grown to be also the largest consumer of its product, the increase in this latter item during the past twenty years having been 2,369 bales, or 148 per cent. The increase in the south during that period has been remarkable, being 1,607,000 bales, or 509 per cent., while the increase in the north has been 762,000 bales, or 59 per cent.

The significant feature of this report is that the United States now regulates the price of cotton instead of leaving that to Liverpool, as was formerly the case. To the countries consuming the great staple the growth of the consumption in the United States is filled with meaning, for the consumption of every 10,000 bales in this country means the shortening of time in some foreign mill or perhaps its closing, assuming, of course, that the production of the United States has reached its limit.

Since 1890 there has been an increase in the mills and spindles of the country, and, with the single exception of the year 1893-94, an increase in the number of bales consumed.

MOST DEADLY SNAKES

Bite of Corbra Is Fatal, but the Serpent Is a Beauty.

The cobra de capello, which kills from 20,000 to 25,000 people a year in India, is one of the most beautiful creatures you ever saw. With a reed a yard and a half long his keeper arouses this most deadly of all serpents, which lifts its head 18 inches from the ground, and, standing perfectly erect, expands its neck into a hood—as seen in the tales of Indian juggling. The two greenish-yellow spots, one on each side, look like enormous eyes. The snake is ready for a strike. Its bite is sure death in eight minutes. Science has found no antidote for it. In striking the head goes downward and forward, not straight out. The fangs are permanently erect, not movable as in the rattlesnake.

Snakes never close their eyes, because they have no eyelids. Light is shut out by contraction of the pupil and admitted by its expansion. A rattlesnake's fangs are among the curiosities of the creation: Each has its individual poison sac, located at the base, and the sacs are forced out by the act of striking prey or an enemy. The fangs, two in number, are hinged to the inside of the upper jawbone. Suspended from the outer side of the bone are four rudimentary fangs (four on each side of the head), which constitute his serpentine majesty's reserve. He often breaks a big fang and immediately the nearest of the four little ones works around to the inside of the jawbone to take the place of the broken one, while another delicate, threadlike instrument of murder grows on the extreme outer edge of the jaw. Thus there are always ten fangs, two ready for business, eight in various stages of embryo.—New York Press.

CORPSE HELD FOR YEARS

Supposed English Noble in Pennsylvania Morgue.

A man who is believed to have belonged to a noble English family died from exposure in Wayne, Pa., nine years ago today, and his body still lies unclaimed in the morgue in that town.

Mack was employed for several years by R. H. Johnson, a contractor. He was a man of education and culture, and, according to rumor, was the heir to a British title, which, for some mysterious reason, he would not or could not claim.

When the man died J. S. Pearce, at that time an undertaker, but who has since retired, embalmed the body, and decided to hold it until it should be claimed. No one ever claimed it, and, as the embalming was unusually successful, a number of efforts have been made by museums to purchase the body, but Mr Pearce says he will not surrender it except to some member of Mack's family.

The body has been viewed by thousands of people, many of them Englishmen who hoped to identify it. The skin retains its natural color as in life. The nose has become unnaturally sharp from having been pinched by people who doubted if the man was really dead. Over the head of the mummy a cuckoo clock is kept going to keep him from getting lonesome.—Philadelphia Record.

SUN BENDS METAL.

Expansion Caused by Solar Rays Must Be Considered by Engineers.

The civil engineer superintending the construction of a bridge or a building composed wholly or part of iron or steel invariably takes into account the degree of expansion in the metal that may be due to solar heat | Stevenson's tubular bridge of the Menai straits is 400 feet long. The heaviest strain passing over it bends it just half an inch, yet on a July day, after the sun has been shining on it for several hours, it is found to be bent an inch and a half below its usual horizontal line.

The heat of the sun acts on stone as well as on metal, a fact which is proved by the Washington monument. It is 555 feet high, but it will be found to be about two inches higher in the evening than in the morning of a sunny day. A strange effect of sunshine was noted at Plymouth, where, to lay the foundations of a sea wall, the workmen had to descend in a diving bell. These bells had stupidly been fitted with convex circular glasses at the top. The sea was very calm and the glasses so concentrated the rays of the sun that the clothes of one of the workmen were set on fire, and that at no less than 25 feet below the surface of the water.

WHY MEN WEAR BLACK DRESS CLOTHES

It puzzles us often, too, to know how it is that for so many different occasions black is considered to be the most fashionable shade for our masculine attire, and not merely fashionable but the only proper one, for which in our society there is no alternative. It may be argued, as it is with the silk hat, that it is so severely respectable; but, if we could accustom ourselves to the idea, the same might be said of white, which would have the advantage of being much less gloomy. Clearly the black is an old fashion: and as for its application to evening dress, in which it is most of all de rigueur now, while there was a time when our ancestors might tastefully dress themselves in almost all the colors of the rainbow for the evening, the adoption of black simply came about through a paragraph in a celebrated novel, and it is the latter we have to thank for the fact that we are not now permitted to wear aught but the most solemn garments at the time when we feel, to say the least, more satisfied with all about us and the world in general than at any other period carefully, and what more natural than that he should straightway come to the conclusion that black was the one shade which for evening wear suited him perfectly? As soon as he could, he discarded all his colors and took to it, every man of him.—Chambers' Journal.

U.M.C.

Millions of U. M. C. Shot Shells are sold each year. They are made in the largest cartridge factory in the world.

The UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Your dealer sells them. Catalog sent upon request.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Please can anyone inform me what to do for warts on a cow's teats?—C., Durand, Wis.

Will someone tell me what to do to get rid of plantain weed, as our dooryard is full of it.—H., Windsor, Mo.

Will someone please give a formula for making cheese?—T., Carl Junction, Mo.

L., Kingston, Ore.: We know of nothing. We do not publish questions of this character, as many of our subscribers object to them.

I would like to know how to can corn, peas and beans. Will someone please tell through your paper, which we have taken for years and can't get along without.—H., Windsor, Mo.

Has any reader of The Blade ever tried raising guinea fowls for the market? Is it profitable? Are they easily reared?—M., Coshocton, O.

Will someone give me the best plan to build an ice chest or room, of the best material to preserve ice and the best mode of construction. I wish to build it 4x4 feet and 5 feet deep, to hold a ton, beginning at the floor and building below. The floor is 2 feet above the ground, so you see it will go into the ground 3 feet.—D., Roberta, Ga.

A German farmer neighbor wishes me to send this query to Blade readers. He has some hill ground he broke up new several years ago. He had one good crop of wheat. The second crop was worthless; it turned yellow, or dried up. The third year he put it in clover and had a good crop. The next year the clover on it was worthless. He has put it in wheat ever since with good result. He has sent some of it to our experiment station, but they do not seem to know what the trouble is. He plows good, seems to tend well and gets only a half crop of very poor hay—yellow, dried-up stuff. Old farmers have examined it, looked for worms, but found none. Will Blade readers give suggestions? Other crops are good all around it.—P., Salem, Ora.

Will someone please tell me what was the matter with my cow and calf? The calf was three weeks and four days old when the cow was taken sick, and the calf was taken sick about 12 hours later. Both were loose in the bowels. The cow seemed to be blind when she walked; would stand with her head as high as she could get it, and move it from one side to the other. She did this as long as she could stand up. When she fell, she had something similar to fits, kicking and trying to get up only to fall again, but always keeping her head off the ground. After she worried herself till she couldn't get up, she held her head as far back as possible, sometimes almost touching her back. Before she got down I had holes bored in her horns and treated for the hollow horn. She continued to get worse, and died the seventh day. Her nose commenced running the third day and continued till death. I had her cut open, found matter leading from the horns and ears to the nostrils and the spinal cord. The gall was enlarged to about the size of a pint cup and was yellow in color. The many folds were real dark inside and the inside lining would peel off from just touching it. The calf had symptoms just like the cow, and died a day sooner than she did.—W., Franklinton, N. C.

Johnson Grass.

Editor Farmstead: I see the supreme court of Texas has required or ruled that all railroad companies shall see to it that no Johnson grass shall be allowed to grow on their tracks. Why?—E., New, W. Va.

For the same reason that a farmer, in many states, is required to keep the sides of the road through his farm free of cockleburs, Spanish needles and other noxious weeds—to keep the nuisance from spreading to the adjacent farms and fields. Johnson grass is a nuisance like them. It spreads very rapidly, chokes crops, and is extremely hard to exterminate.

That Defective Teat.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to the query of D., of Columbus, Wash., in Blade of May 19:

Milk the heifer carefully, keep the milk from the defective teat separate and put in the slop. Take a fine syringe and inject a weak solution of carbolized water—4 drops carbolic acid to a pint of water—up the teat. I would not dry it up. It may come all right in time, or may never bother at another calving, but be sure and have her go dry six week or two months before next calving time. Rub with lard and kerosene thoroughly—lard one part, kerosene two parts.—X., Council Grove, Kan.

Keeping Cabbage in Winter

Editor Farmstead: I would like to tell the readers of The Blade (as the question has been asked several times) how to keep cabbage through the winter. Pull the cabbages up by the roots in the fall and pile together; cover with some coarse material and leave out till there is a liability of freezing. Then trim off most of the outside leaves, wrap in newspapers, pack into empty barrels or boxes (salt barrels are nice), and place in the cellar. I have had mine keep well till in June. Solid heads keep better than loose ones.—B., Norden, Neb.

Internal Fever.

Editor Farmstead: To F., Ottawa, Kan.: Your sow has some internal fever. She ought to improve on pasture; feed ground oil cake meal in slop for a while and see if it does not help. Report.—X., Council Grove, Kan.

Owning Her Calf.

Editor Farmstead:—Answering G., of Darwin, Va., in Blade of May 19:

Put your cow in a stanchion, and let the calf loose. Have them that way a few days, and she will own it all right. You may have to hopple her at first.—X., Council Grove, Kan.

An Incorrect Statement.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell the reader at Whitehall, Ind., that his sow has kidney worm. If he will cut off the wart under the jaw with a sharp knife, it will cure her in a week's time. There is a little oil-pipe running from the jaw to the kidneys, that supports the worm on the oil from the jaw. By cutting it off the supply of oil dies.—Constant Reader.

"Constant Raeder" is utterly wrong. There is no pipe running from the jaw to the kidneys in the hog, nor in any other animal. How such an absurd idea could originate is beyond conjecture. Suppose you dissect a hog and find out for yourself how baseless is your idea.

Holding Up the Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell L., of Folsom, to take the calf from the cow as soon as you can after birth; don't let it suckle at all. Tie or pen it in front of the cow, where she can see it and smell it, if possible, at milking time. Treat her kindly. You may have to change milkers until one gains her confidence.—X., Council Grove, Kan.

Editor Farmstead:—If L., of Folsom, will put stones or clay in each end of a grain sack, and lay it across his cow's back, it will stop her from holding up her milk. Should she be determined in her way, make the weight pretty heavy, 50 or 75 pounds, and leave it on her back until she lets down the milk. A few applications will cure her. I have tried it and it was a success with a Jersey cow.—P., Grove City, Pa.

Contracted Heels.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell E., of Tonawanda, Pa., whose horse has contracted hoofs in front, to put her in a mud puddle and keep her there; clay is best. Let her run in grass, if the weather is wet. Keep the feet wet and cool. Oil them with kerosene and lard, the bottom and all over outside. Keep her off of a plank floor.—X., Council Grove, Kan.

It Was Spinal Meningitis.

Editor Farmstead:—To C., of Halstead, Kan.: Your horse died of spinal meningitis. He had too much of that dry fodder and corn. Feed a greater variety, give bran and oil meal occasionally, or oats, hay, or some succulent feed.—X., Council Grove, Kan.

The Ginseng Craze.

The agricultural department at Washington is much exercised over the ginseng craze which has spread over the United States on the representation that the Chinese are willing to pay as high as $5 for a pound of the dried root. The statement is true, but it ought to be considered in connection with the other fact that in five years prior to 1902, China imported from the United States only 172,000 pounds of the root. That amount of roots, according to Secretary Wilson, could be raised in single field of from 50 to 75 acres. In response to inquiries, the department has distributed about 30,000 copies of a pamphlet describing ginseng and its culture, and there is apprehension lest a large proportion of these inquirers undertake the cultivation of the root. If they do, they are bound to be greatly disappointed, for with the supply augmented the price will fall to almost nothing and the growers will all have their labor for their pains.

Ohio Experiment Station.

The farmers' clubs of Wayne county, Ohio, hold an annual basket picnic on the grounds of the Experiment Station, at Wooster, during the month of June, at which time the field work of the station is illustrated by the crops growing on hundreds of plots of land, some devoted to comparison of varieties of cereals and fruits and others to tests of different fertilizing materials.

The different plots are all marked with descriptive stakes, and bulletin boards over the farm explain the general plans of the different experiments, while the officers of the station spend the day with the visitors explaining the different lines of work in detail. The next picnic in this series will be held on Saturday, June 11, at which time visitors from any part of Ohio will be cordially welcomed.

Catalpa Exhibit.

The catalpa is being cultivated for its timber in many portions of the west, and some of the great railway companies have hundreds of acres in catalpa plantations, to furnish supplies of ties.

You are invited to inspect the catalpa exhibit of the International Society of Arboriculture, in the Forestry building, when you visit the St. Louis World's Fair. There are many articles of interest manufactured from catalpa wood, which demonstrate its durability, rapid maturity, utility and extreme beauty.

Elegant carved work, magnificently veneered and inlaid passenger car, fine interior house construction—stairway with balusters, newels, rails and panel work; beautiful parlor and dining chairs, office and household furniture; large photographs of typical catalpa trees as they exist in the forest, all framed with catalpa in various stains and colors; ornamental bent wood, large planks and finely veneered panels; telegraph poles and cross-ties which have been in constant use for a third of a century; fence posts and fence rails made in 1813; wood pulp and book paper made from catalpa fibre, together with posts grown in the Farlington artificial catalpa forest of 1,200 acres, etc.

Annual Flowering Plants.

Every woman living on a farm—every farmer's wife or daughter—should send a postal card to "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," and ask to have a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 195—"Annual Flowering Plants." It has 48 pages, with pictures and descriptions of all the flowering annuals generally found in gardens, with directions for cultivation. There are also plans and directions for making hotbeds for vegetables and flowers, cold frames, etc.

A Valuable Bulletin.

Many Blade farmers will find valuable help in Farmers' Bulletin No. 193, "Experiment Station Work, XXV." It has 32 pages, and the articles are on: Watermelons in the North; Watermelon Culture in Georgia; Muskmelon Culture in the North; Rockyford Muskmelons; Cold Storage of Fruit;; Selection of Seed Corn; Bread and Toast; Cooking Meat; Bitter Milk.

Address "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C." These bulletins are sent free.

"Soiling Crops.

A correspondent writes to know what "soiling crops" mean. It may seem strange that there is a farmer in the west who does not only know what soiling is, but what its value is to the farm. Soiling is the growing of green forage and feeding it in yards and stables instead of allowing the farm stock to gather it themselves in the pastures. Is soiling practicable? It is both practicable and economical, especially where farms are small and land high in price.

Some of the strongest advocates of the soiling system claim that one acre in soiling crops will feed as many head of stock as four acres in pasture, and even the most conservative place the ratio at 1 to 2. While soiling has some disadvantages, it possesses features that make the study of it worthy of any man's time whose land holdings are limited and who wants to keep as much stock as possible.

The man who has but six acres of land, and who desires to keep on that six acres four cows, cannot do it by the pasture system, while he can do it by foraging, and in addition have some dry forage or a filled silo for winter. It takes careful thought and a study of the feeding properties of several forage plants to do this, but it is easily possible. For example, early fall-sown rye will be ready to cut and feed by April 15, and within thirty days the oats and barley come in. By the time these are gone, the sweet corn planted early is ready to feed, and later the corn and sorghum grown upon the rye land. It is a continuous rotation of planting and double cropping the land, and it is claimed that such land improves rapidly, as all manure can be saved and applied.

Cowpeas and soy beans are valuable soiling crops and add to the fertility of the land. Of course, some bran or mill feed must be bought by the man who pastures as well as by the man who practices soiling. Partial soiling, or growing green crops to supplement the pasture in time of drought, is becoming more in favor the more it is practiced.

Poultry on the Side.

Probably 75 per cent of the eggs and poultry in this country are produced by those who have other regular work upon which for the most part they depend for support. This is no argument against the poultry industry, but rather illustrates its adaptability and value in increasing the revenues of those who follow other occupations. I know many people who indulge in poultry keeping as a diversion from the cares of a large business, and make it profitable.

A gentleman in Allentown, Pa., who is circulator for a daily paper in that place, wrote me not long ago that his poultry earned $1,200 for him last year, and I happen to know that his entire place occupies only the space of four city lots—probably 100 by 125 feet.

The owner of a shoe factory in Marlboro, Mass., began keeping poultry for amusement a few years ago and has developed a business of $15,000 a year, all of which is carried on in a piece of land of less than six acres, most of which has been bought within the past three years.

An agent for the Erie railroad in a little New York town had a fancy for chickens and began to keep them on a town lot. He has made money enough out of his poultry to buy a nice little farm, and his place is as pleasant a one as I have ever visited.

A New York sugar broker, with big offices on Wall street, has an acre of land over in New Jersey, where his home is. On this acre are located his fine residence, a good-sized barn, where he keeps his horses and carriages, and a year ago, when I stayed over Sunday with him, he had 463 chickens, and his poultry business was large enough to justify the employment of a man to take care of it. This man is a well-known poultryman, while not one in a thousand who ever heard of him knows that he sells shiploads of sugar every week in the year almost and has a cable operator at his elbow all the time he is in his office.

The beauty of poultry keeping is that it is profitable even on a small scale. A dozen hens will save money by furnishing the family with fresh eggs, these hens fed almost entirely on the table scraps that would otherwise be thrown away. Twenty or thirty, or fifty, may be kept in a very small space, and with good management will return a profit of anywhere from $1.50 to $3 per head yearly.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are.

The low can, enclosed gears and ease of turning are shown in this illustration from life. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts—they hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing. They save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Catalog H-231 will interest and benefit you. Write for it.

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From The Macmillan Co., New York:

The Queen's Quair. This is the latest novel by Maurice Hewlett and relates the love story of Mary, Queen of Scots. The book purports to be the true interpretation of the motives and character of the fascinating but unhappy young queen, and follows her through the stormy era of her life in Scotland.

The Flame Gatherers, by Margaret Horton Potter, is a historical novel of India with the scenes placed in 1206. The tale is very well told and will interest those who like a touch of magic and mystery in a story.

A History of the United States, Henry W. Elson, author of Side-Lights on American History, has written in popular style a complete history of the United States, from its discovery by Christopher Columbus to the present day. The account is contained in one volume and imparts information concerning the origin and growth of our country and its institutions in a form which combines literary grace with instruction.

The Faith of Men is the title of a book of short stories by Jack London. The tales are of the Klondike, of miners, Esquimaux, Alaskan natives and adventures and have the striking characteristics which have won Mr. London's fame.

The Mystic Mid-Region, by Arthur J. Burdick, is a book which describes the deserts of the southwest. It is an interesting account of the mysteries, fascinations and terrors of the desert, including in the chronicle descriptions of desert productions, desert towns and people, and desert vegetation. The last chapters are devoted to a glimpse of the work of reclaiming the waste region. It is an excellent book, finely illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The Pastime of Eternity is the first novel of a new author, Beatrice Demarest Lloyd. It is a love story with the scenes placed in New York city, and shows unmistakable evidence of literary skill, although it is richer in promise than achievement. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A new volume in the Woman's Home Library is The Mother's Manual, written by Emelyn L. Coolidge, M. D., visiting physician in the Babies' hospital, New York. The book contains information designed to meet the needs of young mothers, and is a practical manual in touch with the most recent developments in the management of infancy.

Bruyver Jim's Baby is a very good story of the west, written by Philip Verrill Mighels. The scenes are laid in a Nevada mining camp, and the tale describes the transformation wrought by the coming of a little child to the disreputable community. It is a very good novel in which pathos and comedy are successfully combined. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The Silent Places. This is a story by Stewart Edward White in which the great stretches of the Canadian forests in summer, but more especially in winter, are made to play the principal part. It is not a pleasant story. Even the love part of it is strange and heartbreaking, but there is no question as to its force and impressiveness. It is illustrated in colors and is published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

LETTER INSURANCE.

System Inaugurated in the Canadian Postal Service.

W. R. Holloway, consul general of the United States at Halifax, N. S., informs the government that there has been inaugurated in the Canadian postal service a system of letter insurance by which the government takes the risk for a small additional fee. The fees are 3 cents for $10, 4 cents for $15, 5 cents for $20, 6 cents for $25. In addition to these fees are the regular registration charges, which must be paid by the sender.

Thus, supposing the letters to be not more than the regulation weight for the 2-cent rate, the cost of sending a letter worth $25 would be 13 cents—2 cents for postage, 5 cents for registration and 6 cents for insurance. Upon paying this amount the person sending the letter will receive a special receipt from the postmaster and the letter will be shown to be of value by a red seal, which will be affixed. The regulations covering this matter are very full and explicit in order to guard against the possibility of the letter breaking open and the article of value dropping out. A letter tendered for insurance must be inclosed in a strong envelope or cover and properly covered with gum or wax. Coins, precious stones, jewelry, etc., must be inclosed in sufficiently strong boxes, to be put up in accordance with directions furnished by the postmaster.—Washington Star.

Franz Abt at Dinner.

Several letters written by Franz Abt, the famous composer, were recently discovered, and in one of them the following story was found: As he was strolling home one afternoon Abt met a friend, who said to him: "You seem very happy, dear fellow. Have you heard any good news?" "Oh, no; I've just taken dinner," was the reply. "You evidently enjoyed it. What did you have to eat?" continued the friend. "A turkey," replied Abt. "And how many were at table?" asked the other. "There were only two of us," said Abt. "Who was your companion?" inquired the friend. "The turkey," replied Abt.

READ BOOKS IN DARK

Undertaker Shocked When He Found Albinos Have Cat Eyes.

"It was ghastly," said the undertaker. "As we returned in our cabs from the cemetery in the black darkness of the evening, the man read out loud to his wife, the same as if it had been daylight. I sat opposite to him. It was intensely dark. I could see the man's face, a vague whiteness, and I could see the book that he held on his knee. Everything else—pitch black. And mumble, mumble, mumble went his voice. He read fluently. Cold shivers ran up and down my spine.

"Finally I interrupted.

"'Pardon me,' said I, 'I am the undertaker. Would you mind telling me if you can really read in a light like this?'

"'I certainly can,' said he, 'I can see more clearly in this darkness than in sunlight.'

"Then he explained the matter to me. He said men every now and then were born with cat eyes that worked better by night than by day. He said Julius Caesar had been one of these men. Caesar had been able to read in the dark up to the age of 23; then the gift had left him. Joseph Scaliger had also had the gift. He said all pure albinos saw clearly in the dark, but in the sunlight their eyes grew dim and painful.

"Then the cab stopped and we got out. As the man passed under an arc lamp, I saw that his hair and his eyebrows and his skin were white and horrible, and his eyes were pinker than coral. I had never seen an albino so perfect." — Chicago Tribune.

ROUND THE GLOBE.

A great globe decorated with the map of the earth has been carved in stone to decorate the estate of an eccentric Englishman at Swanage. It stands overlooking the sea, and is visible for quite a dis-

tance. One may walk about it and study it in detail. The plain surfaces, such as oceans, lakes and deserts, are decorated with scriptural texts, which are supposed to apply especially to the locality they occupy.

Gave Him Credit.

Grimes—I think Blodgett is the meanest man I ever knew.

Grant—What has Blodgett been doing now?

Grimes—I wrote an anonymous letter to his paper, complaining of the teacher of the Centre school. He recognized my writing, and published the letter over my signature.

Grant—Well, what of it? The letter expressed your sentiments, didn't it?

Grimes—Oh, yes, they were my sentiments all right; but I didn't want people to know that was what I thought.—Boston Transcript.

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Rural Mail Carriers.

Editor Blade:—The enclosed will show you to be mistaken in your answer to a question in The Blade of May 19.—C. A. Long Bottom, O.

The information we printed we obtained from the Toledo postoffice. The inclosure referred to in the above note is an official circular which says:

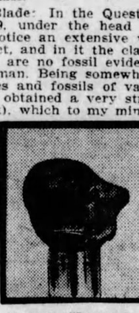
"NEW POSTOFFICE RULING.

"On and after July 1, 1904, letter carriers of the rural free delivery service shall receive a salary not exceeding $720 per annum and no other or further allowance or salary shall be made to said carriers; and on and after said date said carriers shall not solicit business or receive orders of any kind for any person, firm or corporation, and shall not, during their hours of employment, carry any merchandise for hire: Provided, That said carriers may carry merchandise for hire for and upon the request of patrons residing upon their respective routes, whenever the same shall not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties, and under such regulations as the postmaster general may prescribe.

"Fourth Assistant Postmaster General J. D. Bristow holds that newspapers cannot be included in the term "merchandise," and that therefore it shall be unlawful for a carrier to act as an agent or in other capacity as the representative of a newspaper."

Not a Fossil.

Editor Blade: In the Question Bureau of May 19, under the head of "Evolution," I notice an extensive write-up on this subject, and in it the claim is made that there are no fossil evidences of the primeval man. Being somewhat interested in relics and fossils of various kinds I recently obtained a very strange fossil (solid rock), which to my mind was once



a species of man. Herewith I inclose a photograph taken on a common tin cup. This certainly discredits the claim that there being no fossils found of the primeval man. The fossil was found near this place in a deep railroad cut; the embankment slid down and exposed it. It is believed by local scientists to be an unknown species of mankind.—W. E. B., Linton, Ind.

No, it is not a human fossil at all, as you will see if you think a moment. In animals with a bony skeleton, the flesh, etc., decays quickly, and the bones are all that fossilize. Were this a human relic it would be simply a skull, not a complete head.

It is simply a relic of the prehistoric men who lived in that region, no one can conjecture how long ago. Some one of them carved it out of solid stone. Such relics are common. It is too bad that there was not some trained geologist at hand, who could have told the formation in which it was found, and obtained other data which would be of great scientific interest as determining its probable age. It may have been in a grave; and then, dozen other interesting facts which might have been determined at the time by a scientific man. It is plain your "local scientists" are nothing of the sort.

Before Moses.

What law, if any, governed the world before Moses and his law?—T. C. H., Herrick, Ill.

You seem to be under the mistaken impression that Moses was the lawgiver for the entire world, and the first one who made laws. He was the lawgiver for a small nation, first a wandering people, in the desert, like the Bedouins of today, who finally settled in Palestine, and in the course of centuries developed a government and a higher degree of civilization. But the Jewish Kingdom was never one of the great nationalities of the world. They were conquered by the Babylonians, later by the Greeks of Asia Minor, and then by the Romans. Their rebellion against the latter led to the destruction of Jerusalem and the disappearance of the Jews as a separate nationality.

Egypt, when Jacob sent his sons to buy grain, was a magnificent empire. Before it empires had risen and fallen in Mesopotamia. The code of laws of Hammurabi, who was a great king in Asia, at the time Abraham left Ur, long before the time of Moses, is composed of most excellent laws, which have come down to us. There is an utterly mistaken impression that there were no moral precepts—laws, stating man's duty to his fellow-man, before Moses. The code of Hammurabi shows this mistake, for it is full of regulations regarding ethics—that is, the duty of man to his fellow-men. The Egyptians had such a code, much of which is found in the Book of the Dead. Other nations undoubtedly had such a moral code, for civilization would be impossible without a due regard for ethics.

Origin of Month-Names.

Will you please tell the derivation of the names of all the months in the year?—Student, Lincoln, Ill.

January is named from Janus, the Roman god of beginnings, who was represented with two faces, thus looking backward and forward.

February was called Februarius by the Romans, the month of expiation, from a festival of purification and expiation, called the Lupercalia. The root is the word februum, a means of purification.

March was called Martius by the Romans, meaning the month of Mars, their god of war, to whom the month was dedicated.

April is from its Roman name, Aprilis. Some suppose this latter word derived from the Latin aperio, I open, because the earth "opens" to produce new crops; but this derivation is believed to be merely fanciful.

May is from its Roman name, Malus, from Maia, the name of a goddess.

June was called "Junius mensis" by the Romans—the month of the family of Junius.

July was called "Julius mensis" by the Romans—the month of Julius Caesar. Caesar himself gave it this name when he reformed the calendar. Previously it had been called Quintilis, meaning the fifth month—the Roman year beginning with March.

August was named Augustus mensis, the month of Augustus, by Augustus Caesar. Previously it had been called Sextilis, the sixth month.

September is the Latin name. The Romans called it September mensis—the seventh month—the Latin word septem meaning seven.

October has a similar derivation, from the Latin word octo, eight.

November is the same—from the Latin novem, nine.

December is the same—from the Latin word decem, ten.

Sunday Schools.

Please give a history of the Sunday school, when it was organized, where, by whom, and for what purpose?—W. M. G., Grand View, N. C.

Sunday schools were begun in Gloucester, England, in July, 1780, by Robert Raikes, editor and proprietor of the Gloucester Journal. He gathered up the poor children of the town on Sundays that they might be taught to read and be given instruction in the primary truths of religion. The school was conducted by paid teachers, Mr. Raikes standing the expense. The work was soon taken up by the churches, and they were turned into schools for teaching religious doctrine.

The Cold Summer.

Please let me know when the cold summer occurred?—J. F., Port Byron, Ill.

The cold summer was that of 1816. In the settled parts of the United States, in th northern part of New York and New England, ice formed every month in the year, crops did not mature and universal distress was caused. We published a half-column about it within the year in the Bureau—which shows the value of reading every answer every week.

Northern Securities Case.

What influences could the money power of the country and Wall street have brought to bear upon the President and his attorney general in Roosevelt discussed his purpose of beginning suit against the Great Northern Securities company in cabinet meetings, that would have prevented them from beginning suit or from carrying it to the success which they won?—J. L. C., Greensburg, Kan.

You write as though the money power were a concrete entity—an organized power. That is one of the old Populist fallacies, still adhered to by Bryan and his deluded followers. There is no organization that can be called "money power." The men who have wealth are all over the country. You will find them in Kansas as well as in New York; and there is no more organization among them than ther is among the farmers, for instance.

No financial men, nor anybody else, could have exerted any improper influence over the President. He is not that sort of a man. What might have been done—but which was not done—is, to have men interested in the matter call on the President to represent their case, and to bring up the legal points upon which they relied in the trial of the case. There would have been nothing improper in this, no more than there would be for a delegation of influential Kansas farmers to call on the President or attorney general to ask, for instance, that suit might be brought under the anti-trust law against some railroad company or companies they believed were violating the law.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Will you please print a short sketch of Nathaniel Hawthorne in The Blade, giving a list of his books?—L. M. H., Turkeyville, Kan.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was born at Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804; died at Plymouth, N. H., May 19, 1864. He graduated at Bowdoin in 1825, was a clerk in the custom-house in Boston, 1838-41; joined the Brook Farm association in 1841; settled at Concord, Mass., in 1843; surveyor of the port of Salem, 1846-49; consul at Liverpool, 1853-57, being appointed thereto by President Pierce, who was a close personal friend. Returned to the United States in 1861. His books are: Fanshawe, Twice-Told Tales, Mosses from an Old Manse, The Scarlet Letter, House of the Seven Gables, The Wonder Book, The Blithedale Romance, Snow Image, Tanglewood Tales, Marble Faun, Our Old Home, The Dolliver Romance, Note-Books, Septimus Felton and Tales of the White Hills.

The Mountain People.

Editor Blade:—The question asked The Blade by A. H., Jonesville, Mich., in its issue of May 19, is very pertinent because of the fact that he, like thousands of others, is misled by false reports which go out from the southern mountains, through the missionaries and religious press, whereby the sympathetic hearts of the people of the north and west are reached. These dastardly reports are made in order to deceive the unsuspecting donor as to the advancement of the "poor mountain whites," when, in reality, the money finds lodgment in the pockets of the missionary or is deposited in some northern bank to await the wily missionary's return home, when he can "rest in the shade of the trees." The missionary boxes, so carefully collected and sent here are as carefully unpacked, assorted, labeled and sold. The wealthy class of people are to come and get the first choice of the goods. They have the money and pay a good price. After the wealthy class gets all it wants, the poor class is invited to come and buy from the "well springs of God's eternal love," where the "widow and the orphan find food and raiment."

I am glad to note that The Blade tried to give an impartial answer to A. H., but in his effort the editor shows that he is badly misinformed as to the actual state of conditions here. For instance, "cooking over open fires" is a thing of the past. "The log cabins" have almost given way to substanial farm buildings. The "loom and homespun clothes" can only be remembered by the middle-aged and older inhabitants. The conditions of 30 years ago have vanished, much less those of a "century or more ago." There is not the least ground for the statement that "it is simply a survival of the conditions that were common to he west from 1780 to 1820."

The statement, "the help of missionary societies," of which you speak, is not a aid to the mountaineers, but merely to send preachers of this or that denomination among them, may be true in some cases, but in the great majority of cases it is a misnomer, as any reader of the religious press or donor to these funds well know. The calls for "help" are worded so there is no possible chance for a mistake in understanding them to ask for help for "the poor mountain whites."

In concluding this article, I will say that I have, in time past worked in this mission field, was born and raised here, and know whereof I speak, and I know this mission work to be a fraud and a lie, in most cases, pure and simple. If its readers want to know all the facts in regard to this matter, and The Blade can spare as much as two or three columns to the subject, I will give a good account of the mission work in the southern mountains. I have traveled much and am well informed on the subject.—James H. Eads, Harlan, Ky.

Unfortunately, the matter is not of enough general importance for us to spare the space. We print, however, your name and address, and if any reader wishes to write you he can do so.

Common Superstitions.

There is a neighbor of mine who claims that moon signs are not worth the paper they are printed on. That the moon has no influence whatever over growing crops, etc. He also says that there are no such things as ghosts, that no one ever did, or ever will see one; that all ghost stories are simply gigantic lies. He says that there is no such thing as Friday a lucky or unlucky day (Friday has always been considered unlucky), and claims that each person makes their own luck to a very great extent. He is utterly opposed to all kinds of signs, claiming that the whole thing is simply a mass of superstitious foolishness that has been handed down from sire to son from the age of semi-savagery. What are the facts?—J. W. W., Elizabethtown, Tenn.

Your neighbor is an intelligent gentleman, worthy of the century in which he lives, and no doubt has the admiration and sincere friendship of every intelligent man in the community. He is absolutely correct in all these cases. Scientific investigation proved long ago that the moon has no influence on the weather, on crops, nor anything else on the earth, except that its attraction makes a tidal wave in the ocean go around the earth every 25 hours.

As to ghosts, it would be a horror to suppose that when one dies he would lose his intelligence, and go gibbering around ruined houses, neglected graveyards and so on. No one ever saw a ghost that was not either a fraud or an illusion.

As to lucky and unlucky days, that is also a childish superstition. Friday used to be deemed unlucky because Jesus was crucified on Friday. How any Christian can imagine for a moment that the day which brought salvation to the world is unlucky, is something we cannot understand.

Brazing.

Will you kindly give a Blade reader a formula for brazing?—J. I. T., Harrodsburg, Ky.

The alloy used in brazing (hard soldering), is generally made of equal parts of copper and zinc. This alloy is heated over a charcoal fire and then broken to granulations in an iron mortar. In soldering copper and iron, a different proportion is used—three parts zinc to one of copper. The commercial name is "spelter solder." The flux used is powdered borax. The work is cleaned, fluxed and sweltered, and subjected to a clean charcoal fire or the flames of a gasoline blow pipe. The flux fuses, a glassy substance next appears, which is followed by the melting of the spelter in red liquid form. The blue flame of the burning zinc shows that the solder is melted. It is flushed all over the work, the latter withdrawn from the fire, allowed to set and cooled in water.

The Poet Longfellow.

Will you please print a short sketch of Longfellow?—C. M. H., Hays, Kan.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born at Portland, Maine, Feb. 27, 1807; died at Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. Graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825; traveled in Europe, 1826-29; professor of modern languages at Bowdoin, 1829-35; again visited Europe, 1835-36; professor of modern languages at Harvard, 1836-54. He continued to reside at Cambridge till his death. His works: Voices of the Night, Ballads, Poems on Slavery, Spanish Student, Poets of Europe, Belfry of Bruges, Evangeline, Seaside and Fireside, Golden Legend, Hiawatha, Courtship of Miles Standish, Birds of Passage, Tales of a Wayside Inn, Flower-de-Luce, New England Tragedies, The Divine Tragedy, Three Books of Song, Aftermath, Hanging of the Crane, Morituri Salutamus, Mark of Pandora, Keramos, Ultima Thule, Hermes Trismegistus, and In the Harbor—all poetical. Prose works: Outre Mer, Hyperion and Kavanagh.

The Franking Privilege.

Please inform me whether there is a person living in the United States to whom anyone can write a letter and the government will carry it without postage, and this same person can send letters free of postage. This person is not in the service of the government and never was, but lives as an ordinary citizen. Please tell me who this person is, and why the government carries these letters without postage.—R. H., East Monroe, O.

Why did you not ask, "Who has been given the franking privilege besides senators and representatives, and national officials?" Mrs. Garfield, the widow of the President, by an act of congress passed shortly after her husband's death, is not only given the franking privilege—that is, allowed to send letters without postage—but all letters sent to her are also free. Shortly after McKinley's death Mrs. McKinley was given the franking privilege; but persons writing to her must pay postage.

Postmasters Not in Classified Service

Are postmasters of offices out of which rural free delivery routes start, subject to political change?—A. F. D., Haymakerstown, Va.

There is no distinction made between such postmasters and others. No postmasters are under the classified civil service rules, and hence can be removed at any time, or when there is a political change.

Why J Is Not Used.

Please inform me through your valuable paper the reason that the letter J is not used in lettering companies in a regiment. They are lettered from Co. A up to Co. M, but Co. J is left out.—J. B. A., Brookville, Pa.

The letter J has been introduced with the English alphabet since the year 1630. Before that its sound was represented by I. In writing, however, they were both made the same until about 50 years ago, when the schools began to teach pupils to write the capital I on the line, and capital J with a hook going below the line. Many elderly people still write them the same—that is, they make capital J exactly like I. In military orders, reports, etc., in writing, to have a company lettered J would thus have introduced endless confusion with company I. So the J was dropped, and has remained so.

Vote of 1896 and 1900.

C. F. B., Breeds, Ill.: Here is the total popular vote of the United States at the last two presidential elections:

Total popular vote, 1896	13,926,381
Total popular vote, 1900	13,961,566

Delegates at Large.

What are the powers and duties of a delegate at large to a national convention?—F. E. G., Racy, Mich.

Delegates at large have no powers or duties different from district delegates. All are on the same level. The difference is not of rank or duty, but lies in the manner of their selection.

Each party allows to each state twice as many delegates as it has representatives and senators in congress. Hence the party convention in each congressional district selects two delegates to the national convention from that district. But the state convention names the four delegates who correspond to the two senators each state has, as they are named by a convention of the party for the whole state they are called delegates at large.

An Old Newspaper.

A little more than half a century ago, there was a publication issued under the title of "Brother Jonathan." Can you give us anything of the history of it—the size of the paper, and the object of the promoters—if they had any special object in getting out the publication? Only one or two of the citizens here know anything of it, and all that they can tell is that it was said to be the largest newspaper in the world.—J. G. M., Covington, Tennessee.

The writer never saw but one copy, and that many years ago. It was the number for Christmas, we think, of 1848. It had a large engraving on the front page of President Taylor and his cabinet. It did not last long. It was a literary paper entirely. The number we refer to published a long sea-tale by Captain Marryat. It was issued, if we recall rightly, only on special occasions, such as Christmas, Fourth of July, etc. Its object was to make money simply—the same as any other newspaper. In those days, newspapers were almost universally folios—four-page sheets. The publishers claimed it was the "largest" paper published—meaning in size of page. We do not recall the exact size, but it was nearly twice the size of a page of The Blade—but with only four pages. Modern daily newspapers, which run 16, 24, 32, 48, 60 and 72 pages, are far larger than was Brother Jonathan.

Shrapnel.

What kind of a shell is a shrapnel shell?—J. R. E., Mountain Grove, Va.

It is never called "shrapnel shell," but simply "shrapnel." It derives its name from its inventor, a British officer, General Shrapnel, who died in 1842.

It is a shell of thin iron, conical, filled with iron balls and containing a light charge of powder, with fuse. The fuse is so timed by the gunner as to burst about 80 yards in front of the enemy. After the explosion the balls and fragments fly onward with the initial velocity given by the charge in the gun.

Shrapnel is an improvement on canister or case shot. The latter is a cylinder of tin or thin sheet iron (usually), filled with small iron shot. When fired from a gun, the canister or case is broken and the inclosed shot spread, from the muzzle of the gun, as do shot from a shotgun. Canister is therefore most effective at short range. General Shrapnel applied this to longer ranges, by making the shell or case strong enough to resist the explosion of the gun without breaking, and placing inside it a light bursting charge, so that the shot do not begin to scatter until they are close to the foe.

Coal Smoke Nuisance.

I note an article in The Blade under the caption, "President Takes a Hand," referring to the smoke nuisance in Washington. Won't The Blade give its readers a short article on the most approved methods of meeting the smoke nuisance?—Subscriber, Union City, Mich.

Every particle of smoke that escapes up a chimney is that much lost fuel. The aggregate waste is something enormous; while the coal soot fills the atmosphere, to the injury of health, the destruction of trees and other vegetation in cities, and giving to buildings a dingy hue.

The problem of smoke prevention is a very difficult one to solve. Smoke is the result of imperfect combustion; either because enough air for complete combustion is not furnished, or because a lot of fresh coal is dumped into the furnace, and the heat is not sufficient to cause it to burn freely. Hence smoke comes off instead of gas.

Hundreds of inventors have tried their hands, but so far with only partial success. The best results are obtained by feeding the furnace almost constantly, throwing in but a small amount of coal at a time. The really best device is the mechanical stoker, run by steam, which feeds fine coal continually, in small quantities, to the furnace. These are in use in most large plants that have really modern equipment.

The Scotch-Irish.

Where do the Scotch-Irish live? Why are they called Scotch-Irish?—M. C., Booneville, Ark.

When James VI. of Scotland, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, succeeded to the English throne as James I, he determined, for reasons of state, to discountenance the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland. Some of the nobles in the north of Ireland resented this, and conspired against the government. For this their enormous estates were confiscated and reverted to the crown. These lands were parceled out to Protestants from Scotland and England. The Scotch settlers greatly predominated. These were soon followed by other Scotchmen, until their Protestant descendants are largely in the majority in the north of Ireland, especially in the county of Ulster.

It is these Scotch people, settled in Ireland, who are called Scotch-Irish. Prior to 1704 or 1707, many emigrated to America to better their condition. In 1704, under Queen Anne, a test-oath was imposed upon every one in public employment, by which he was required to support the English prelacy. This was intended to suppress Catholicism, but was used by the bishops of the church of England to check Presbyterianism. To this was added burdensome restrictions on commerce, and extortionate rents from the landlords. Many thousands of these Scotch-Irish emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina. From here their descendants emigrated westward to Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and the whole west at a later day.

The population of the north of Ireland is still Presbyterian Scotch, the descendants of the emigrants of King James' time. It is the most prosperous part of Ireland.

Miscellaneous.

J. R. W., Bolton Landing, N. Y.: To our surprise, we find it impossible to obtain the facts regarding the northern military prisons for which you ask. The statement as to the mortality you give is utterly false, however.

N. C., Minneapolis, Minn.: Most states have laws authorizing the use of the bodies of paupers, etc., as material for dissection, if there be no such law, we do not know where the material is obtained.

P. W. R., Lone Mountain, Tenn.: Tin is found in small quantities in California and in the Black Hills, but the mines are not profitable to work. All the block tin we use is imported from the East Indies.

M. L., Catskill, N. Y.: The era of Masonry is put 4,000 years more than our common era. Subtract 4,000 from 5,809 and you have the year 1809 for the date you want.

S. T. H., East Hampton, Conn.: Unfortunately, we have no such table. A physician informs us that night watchmen should be long-lived, if they take proper care of their health.

N., Bowen, Ill.: Never heard of such a society. Don't have anything to do with "chain" letters. Honest schemes have no need of them.

E. H. Harrison, Neb.: We are unable to suggest anything that will help you, except to drop the whole business, and stop writing letters to anybody about it.

Constant Reader, Brookville, Pa.: For marker for soldier's grave, address "Commissary General U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C."

H. L. F., Loco, Ala.: We have no means of knowing. Better ask your congressman by letter.

D. W. M., Cameron, Mo.: The Bible does not give any information as to the length of time man has been in existence.

A. G., Mishawaka, Ind.: We have no means of ascertaining.

EMERALDS RAREST GEMS

Demands of Fashionable World Cannot Be Supplied.

Among connoisseurs of precious stones the emerald is the most highly esteemed and most earnestly coveted. Although this gem has been discovered in almost every country in the world, there is not an emerald mine being worked today. The reasons for this are manifold, but the principal one is that there is only one mine in the world that is worth the expense of operating. This mine is tied up because of the political disturbances in Colomba.

The best emeralds of modern times have been taken from the mines about 80 miles northwest of Bogota. These mines were discovered in 1537, and were worked by the Spaniards in 1555. Until recently they were worked under a government concession to a French syndicate.

The method of mining is crude and has made little progress in the past half dozen centuries. This is due largely to the fact that the natural wealth of the various mines has not made it advisable to introduce expensive machinery.

A good emerald is worth several times as much as a diamond of the same size. Gen. George W. Mindil, precious stones expert for the United States at the port of New York, says that fewer emeralds have come into the country during the past year than ever before, and that the importation of them is diminishing yearly. Precious stones merchants say that they are unable now to obtain good emeralds.

Despite the want of success of late years in finding really flawless and therefore valuable emeralds, the search for them continues as diligently as of yore, the hope of finding rare specimens being strong enough to spur the diggers, for they well know that fortune will follow success, as the price of them has advanced more than 100 per cent in the past three or four years.

London is the market center and the tan-colored royalty of India and the orient is the scene of simplest fair emeralds. The goods purchased represent the labor of months and oftentimes years in the collecting of them. As there is none being mined, the only way to get them is to send out agents among the natives. But the natives are slow to surrender their wealth, and if the agent, after weeks of travel and living among them, returns with 75 or 80 karats, he is doing extremely well.

MODISH NEEDLEWORK.

Hairpin work has just been elevated by a grand couturier to the honor of the ornamenting costly gowns in delicate filmsy material, such as crepon, eolienne, sole de chine, lavishly tucked and gaged. In such a case the trimming, over two inches wide, simulating gimp, is made on large shuttles with coarse and silky macrame cord, exactly matching the color of the dress, mostly of chamois or straw color. Sewn through the plaited centre, with the hoops projecting either side quite free, it is arranged in graceful meanderings, which occasionally encircle Teneriffe wheels, likewise wrought in extra coarse thread. The effect is uncommon, altogether novel and somewhat rustic, but, above all, forms a strong contrast with the ordinary types of garniture now in vogue, generally being either extremely diaphanous, supple, or dazzling.—The Queen.

EARLY PLAYING CARDS.

The general form of playing cards, as all the world knows, is very ancient. There are still many such cards in existence more than five hundred years old which bear a curious far away resemblance to the designs in use today. Throughout all these centuries these designs have continued much the same, and this, despite the fact that they have passed through the hands of people of many countries and outlived many distinctive styles of decoration. The cards which are reproduced on this page are the original Lyonnese playing cards of the fifteenth century.

The Same Thing.

MacBristle—Have you seen Dauber's latest color studies?

The Critic—No; but I had the delirium tremens once.—Chicago Journal.

OUT ON THE PRAIRIES

Reminiscences of an Old Settler in Iowa

The few remaining settlers of northern Iowa who came to this beautiful prairie region far back in the early '50's, recall with the deepest pleasure the days that have gone, although these days were often fraught with hardships and deprivation that today but few can realize. Everywhere around them then were the beauties of nature, for the hand of man had not yet defaced the loveliness of the landscape.

The years went swiftly by and brought wondrous changes. Could the old trappers and hunters of this region then have fallen into a "Rip Van Winkle sleep" and awakened again in the same region today, no amount of evidence would convince them that it is the same country they knew in the long ago. In no time or country in the korld have such wondrous changes taken place in so short a space of time. The old has given place to the new, and change, change, is ever the order of being.

Only occasionally here and there do the few old settlers who still remain see a reminder of the days they loved so well to recall. Last summer was exceptionally rainy and wet throughout Iowa, and this condition brought vividly to mind the terrific rain and thunder storms of the times back in the '50's and early '60's.

Along portions of the railroad tracks that were built across the prairies long years ago, and by the sides of the roads which the pioneers laid out across the trackless prairies of the early days, and on the rare patches and tracts of virgin land which at long intervals gladden the eye today, was a dense growth of blue-point grass five to six feet in height, and besprinkled everywhere with the beautiful wild flowers that in days gone by grew in such countless millions here. The stately gum weed, or compass plant, with the edges of its coarse, serrated leaves ever pointing northward and southward, is still seen in numbers among the old friends of the early days. The red lily is still seen, and most conspicuous in the lower lands may be observed in scattered groups beautiful pendant tiger lilies, which none who have seen them in their wild state will ever forget.

Not long ago, a friend named Wilcox, himself an early pioneer of northern Iowa of the days of '51 or '52, while breaking up an old and extensive peat marsh near Thornton, in the northern part of the state, brought to light the skull and other bones of a horse, with the deeply rusted remains of an ancient iron bridle bit in its mouth, and close beside it, and apparently lying partly under the horse, was the skeleton of a man; all these relics owing their preservation to the chemical qualities of the peat in which they lay. One hand of the man lay spread out, and left a singularly distinct impression in the peaty soil.

These may be the remains of an Indian and his wiry pony, or may represent the remains of a white hunter such as roamed the prairies in those early days, and who, perhaps, met death here at the hands of the ever treacherous Sioux, who, in early times, claimed this region as their home and their hunting ground. In any event, this was the last resting place of an early hunter, whether white or red, who faded away with the departing glory of the early days. Here was revealed a chapter in a life's history, which doubtless few, even in that early day, knew of.

Near and around these skeletons were plowed up the remains of perhaps fifty buffalo, the skulls and wrinkled horns being still in a fair state of preservation. Their bones were in fact so abundant as at times seriously to interfere with the running of the breaking plow.

A very early pioneer who settled in this immediate locality somewhere in the latter '40s or early '50s, told my friend Wilcox at the time that when he first settled here the buffalo were abundant, and during the late fall at evening they would come in droves, bellowing, to drink at his slough, which was then a fair-sized lake, and as the ice had forced along the edge, they would crowd each other over and into the water, and some would almost invariably be drowned. This, he stated, accounted for the finding of so many buffalo skeletons today in plowing up the old lake bed.

The account recalls sad recollections of the wanton and criminal destruction by the white hunter of untold millions of one of the noblest wild animals the American continent ever knew.—Iowa Correspondent in Forest and Stream.

SMALLEST UMBRELLA.

The smallest umbrella in the world is made of solid silver, and measures from the end of the handle to the tip of the ferrule exactly three-quarters of an inch. Despite its minute proportions it is complete in every working detail, and may be raised or lowered in the ordinary way. The illustration is from a photograph which shows this delicate mechanism partly closed. It is possible to use an ordinary thimble for a stand with this particular umbrella.

HERE ARE THE FACTS.

Oh, Mary had a little lamb—
I know that quite absurd it
May seem, but all the same I am
Sure you never heard it.
It did not ever follow her
Into the seminary.
To stay at home it did prefer,
And that just suited Mary.

It did not even linger near
The edifice of learning.
From which, I gather, it is clear
The beastlet was discerning.
No affection did it show
And no extraordinary
Desire at any time to go
A-tagging after Mary.

The reason was it had a dam
That it was wont to follow;
And that, to any little lamb
With sense, beat Mary hollow.
That sheep could give the nourishment
The lamb found necessary,
And so it was quite evident
It had no use for Mary.
—Chicago News.

Matinee Accessories.

George—Did you have a good time?
Gertie—Oh, lovely, lovely.
George—Was the play good?
Gertie—No, but I had on my new hat and had a box of delicious caramels with me.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The Sunday School

THE TEST OF A MAN.

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 5 is, "Christ's Trial Before Pilate." Mark 15:1-15.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

One of the most familiar of modern religious pictures has the trial of Jesus for its theme. It hangs in a private gallery in the east. The room is approached through two larger galleries filled with great canvasses by the old masters, and of the best modern painters. These fill the visitor with admiration, and he feels that he has enjoyed a rare privilege indeed.

A Great Painting.

But enter the smaller room and at once the impression is gone. Forgotten are the somber works of the ancient wizards of art; forgotten are the brilliant works of the masters of the brush for a hundred years past. Before ones is the huge canvas, made familiar to everybody by reproduction, of the Man of Galilee before the Roman governor. White with suffering, sad-eyed yet gentle, with a poise and strength that outmatch the fleshly firmness of the Roman Pilate's features, the Man stands in the midst, bound, attended by soldier guards, but great.

He is in the midst. The eye sweeps the scene which Munkacsy's brush has portrayed with such startling and life-like reality, but it is promptly centered upon the central figure in white. "I'd like to untie his hands," cried a little girl whose heart was touched by the painting. With varied emotions and sentiments people look upon that wonderful face, and the majestic bearing of the prisoner, but all see in it the center and secret of the painting. The pictured sermon has reached with its many messages a multitude of hearts.

Who Was on Trial?

"Christ Before Pilate" is the picture's title, but it might as truly be "Pilate Before Christ." The real judge is not the arrogant Roman on the seat which bears on both sides the awe-inspiring letters, "S. P. Q. R." It is the Man whose tender wrists are chafed by the captor's cord, the royal soul, whom no adversity could put out of his kingliness. Jesus was being tested that day, but so also, and more truly, was Pilate.

The latter's judgment of Jesus has judged him in the eyes of the world and written him a failure. He did not meet the test. All unexpectedly, as men are every day meeting the great decision hours of their lives, he has come to a crisis. The proving of Pilate was the appearance before him of the Galilean, and he was found wanting. He had so long been the crafty, self-seeking, time-serving politician that when called upon to stand up and play the man he found himself chained down by an evil past.

One Man Who Came Short.

Pilate had his eye on votes. He had interests to conserve. He needed the influence of certain influential forces. He was in the sad state of a man who is in slavery to his position, his ambitions and his alliances. Pity him and the myriad like him in our own land and him who is looking out for the votes of power, of social influence, of political preferment, of business advantage, of reputation, and of ease. The man whose vision is not single to principle, to duty, to truth, is bound some day to sit in Pilate's seat and probably to repeat Pilate's sin.

Pilate had the greatest opportunity in all history to be a man, brave, true, strong, but he showed himself only a groveling, small-souled, cowardly weakling. He was afraid of losing his job, so he lost it instead. He shrunk from losing the favor of the powerful, so he lost the respect of himself and of all men. He wanted to be popular; he was more concerned for this than to be honorable, and down this slippery path of vanity he went to the mire of eternal shame and dishonor.

Playing the Man.

There is a tonic for red blood in the spectacle of Jesus in Pilate's praetorium. He was as dumb as a lamb amid wolves and alone. He had been lied about, insulted, maltreated. Hands that He had made had smitten Him; the rabble of His own people had scoffed at Him; He had been sport for heathen soldiers; the most sacred offices of His nation had been shamelessly prostituted to effect His ruin, and, perhaps worst of all, His own particular friends had deserted Him.

Injustice was heaped upon Him who had never harmed a worm; ignominy was poured out upon a brow made for heaven's crown. Physical suffering such as even the most delicate organism had never before known racked his sensitive body. Yet there he stood, a man, "Ecce Homo!" He is the best instance of the heights of manhood possible to mortal. In testing, such as no other son of woman ever knew, or will be called upon to endure, he proved himself true. The heart of every strong man leaps as he beholds the spectacle. Jesus is the world's eternal example of how a man should meet life's hardest visitations.

The Officeholder's Temptation

Jesus was in bonds because he had imperiled the old order in His teaching; the official class saw the loss of its prestige, power and position. He stood for things as they should be; they as office holders everywhere always have done, stood for things as they are. There is no conservatism like that of vested interests. It daily leads out to a Calvary some messenger of light and truth and progress.

The man in a place easily, and usually unintentionally, persuades himself that the interests of his institution are identical with the interests of the world. As the crawling worm looks upon nature from a wrong angle, so the officeholder, of any sort, is likely also to have a distorted vision. The priests, the rabbis, the Pharisees, the conservators of the old order, were the men who murdered Jesus. To carry their point—and, poor souls, they verily believed they served God—they resorted to all manner of injustice.

In their testing time they failed to rise above petty self-interest, traditionalism and conventionality, and their names are linked with Pilate's on the world's roll of dishonor. Warnings are they to all men to keep their hearts open to new truth, to be freefrom alliances that will hinder progress, and to shun provincialism, or a narrow view of life, as they would shun moral death itself.

What of the Rabble.

This trial was a testing for many, and we are considering it in the light of the testings that come to men and women day by day, but it was peculiarly a test of the multitude. It was their opportunity to substantiate their hosannas of a few days previous. They were given occasion to choose Jesus or an outlaw. But, alas, for poor, weak humanity, straying like sheep their ears were open to the poison of the evil whisperer. Almost any average crowd may be stampeded, in witless fashion. For their willingness to follow wicked counsel and suggestion the many are responsible, but a double measure of responsibility rests upon those who lead them astray or permit them to go astray.

"Vox populi" as often as not chooses Barabbas. The crowd is every ready to cry "crucify him," and maddened by its own shouts to seek the end it demands. Mob law is not a discovery of our own day. The lynching spirit, with all its beast passions, broke out that day, two thousand years ago in Pilate's judgment hall.

When presented to crowds, as crowds, Christ is likely to be rejected. It is when He appeals to the individual soul that He is heard and obeyed. In sharp and dramatic contrast with the yelling multitude is that solitary figure, splendidly individual and independent, standing out alone for the truth, an eternal summons to all brave hearts to dare to be singular for righteousness' sake.

Lesson Side Lights.

Whoever dares ride out alone against long-intrenched evil, though he be sure to suffer or perish thereby is one of the noble company who have followed in the train of Jesus.

Conventional religiosity is likely to be one of the meanest, unfairest things in the world. The unjust methods of that priestly court have been duplicated in a measure, in many an ecclesiastical body since.

When church allies itself with state for selfish ends both church and state are certain to suffer. The alliance of the priest and Pilate in the prosecution of Jesus was dishonoring to both.

Jesus was bound that we might be free.

Many accusations do not make guilt. Hate can always conceive offenses. It is impossible to form a just estimate of a person we dislike.

Silence is strength. The weak whimper; the big and the brave know how to keep still. The reserve of Jesus under false accusation caused Pilate to marvel; but Jesus could afford to be still, because He was right. Error must make a noise; truth may be quiet and wait.

Murder was in the hearts of the men who had Jesus in their hands, though they were the most aristocratic set in Jerusalem. The lowest sins are possible to the highest in estate. Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall.

The Jews wanted to be ceremoniously clean for the Passover so they would not enter the judgment hall—though the blackness of murder was in their hearts. They cared more for their standing than for their state.

The insistent question of every soul is "What shall I do with Jesus?" That is the greatest query of life, and upon the answer to it depends the happiness of two worlds.

NEW FRUIT AND FLOWERS

The Wonderful Things Done by the California Wizard of the Garden.

Some interesting new fruit and flowers have been obtained by interbreeding and selection on the California estate of Luther Burbank. Mr. Burbank grows plums and prunes without stones, pure white "blackberries," daisies four inches across and other wonder of the vegetable world.

The whole thing is more or less a family affair—a marriage between different individuals in the world of fruit and flowers. The so-called plumcot, which we may all be eating with gusto in a year or two, is a result of a happy union between father apricot and mother plum. Those who know the delicious apricot and plum need not be told how much the two look alike, but how differently they taste. The plumcot is, therefore, a distinctive fruit—"as distinct," says its creator, "as if a new fruit had been handed down from another planet." It has the general form of an apricot and the same outside appearance, but is more highly colored than either a plum or an apricot, with a soft skin and a shadowy bloom. It possesses an indescribably delicious flavor. If the public is unable for some time to test this flavor for itself it will be due to the solicitude of the California wizard that no new fruit of his shall leave his hands until it is a finished product. In the gardens near Santa Rosa, where Mr. Burbank lives, there are today growing many of these plumcots, with varying degrees of plum and apricot flavor blended.

In turning out the white blackberry—just ponder over this for a moment and think what those two words mean—Mr. Burbank is said to have applied the Darwinian theory inversely. He kept on selecting berries which, in ripening, did not become pure black, and finally got a bush in which the fruit changed from the green of immaturity to pure white. This involved the examination of some 25,000

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE MINOR PARTIES.

The faddists of various stripes will have their Presidential tickets in the field this year, as usual. The Socialists have already met and nominated Eugene V. Debs for President. The vote of this party in 1900 was but 92,142, chiefly in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin. The Socialist Laborites will also name a ticket. The Prohibitionists will, of course, be in the field, but their total vote is declining. It was 270,367 in 1892, and only 209,062 in 1900. Whether the Populists will go through the motions of nominating a ticket remains to be seen. If Bryan bolts the St. Louis convention, he will probably nominate a ticket under the Populist banner. In 1900, the total vote of all these toy parties was about 400,000, in a total vote approximating fourteen millions. The people who vote fad tickets simply throw away their suffrages.

TYNER AND BARRETT ACQUITTED

The case against General Tyner and his nephew, Barrett, has ended in a verdict of "not guilty." In view of the admitted facts, this is equivalent to the old Scotch verdict of "not proven." The charge was one of conspiracy. The government alleged that Barrett, after he left the department, profited by practicing before his uncle, General Tyner, who was assisant attorney general for the Postoffice department, as attorney for certain shady "get-rich-quick" concerns, to whom the free use of the mails was vital; and that Tyner's decisions were made in accordance with an understanding—legally a conspiracy—with Barrett. The difficulty of proving conspiracy is evident; and the jury evidently did not think the proofs sufficient to justify a verdict of guilty. However, the facts are such as to forever blast the names and reputations of the two men.

The series of facts on which the indictments were based had its inception about 1899, when a number of bond investment schemes, with lottery features, sprang up all over the country. Assistant Attorney-General Thomas declared, in 1899, that "These so-called bond-investment schemes are more dangerous to society than avowed lotteries." Shortly after Tyner and Barrett were installed in office eight of these bond investment companies, against which fraud orders had been issued by Thomas, formed an organization and sent representatives to Washington for the purpose of having these fraud orders revoked. G. A. Villere, of New Orleans, a representative of these companies, on June 24, wrote that he had assurances "the government" would do all it could for them. On June 28 he wrote again:

> Had a long interview with the law clerk (very satisfactory). He is a nice fellow and a relative of Tyner's wife. His name is Barrett, and he has charge of this matter of ours and is conducting the investigation. * * * I expect a suspension of order by about Thursday.

The fraud order against this concern was revoked on the 30th, one day earlier than Villere expected. After this revocation, bond investment schemes multiplied until there were several hundred in the United States. Early in the year 1900, Barrett and J. Henning Nelms, an agent for a bond investment company, made a verbal agreement to enter into a law partnership January 1, 1901. Shortly after this agreement Barrett announced that he intended to render a decision as to all bond investment schemes. This opinion was rendered on December 5, 1900, and it held all bond investment concerns as fraudulent. But while declaring them "inimical to the postal laws," Barrett suggested that they be given an opportunity "to make such changes as will eliminate all objectionable features before further action is taken by this department in the direction of depriving them of the use of the mails."

But mark the cleverness of the stroke! The same mail that carried the opinion with this suggestion to the bond-investment concerns, also carried the announcement that Barrett had resigned and formed a partnership with Nelms. The result was that many of the concerns immediately sought his services. In a letter to the secretary of one of them, written ten days before he retired from office, Barrett said:

> I believe we can eliminate all the objectionable features in the contracts and put them in form that they will meet with the approval of the department. Our fee would be $1,000 retainer and $100 a month for twelve months.

A number of representatives of bond investment companies were in Washington during the holiday week of 1900, but they could get no satisfaction out of Tyner. But on the 31st of December, after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they met Barrett by appointment and employed him as their attorney. On the next day he presented the matter to Tyner and had their certificates approved.

The issuing of Barrett's opinion caused a panic among bond-investment concerns. K. G. Pulliam, of the American Investment company, had employed former Secretary Carlisle as attorney to represent him in his efforts to prevent the issue of a fraud order. Pulliam in a statement says that Mr. Carlisle advised him thus:

> There are only two ways of accomplishing this: First, to take the matter into the federal courts at a likely expense of $25,000; the second, to employ Messrs. Barrett & Nelms, a newly organized law firm, who stood close to the Tyner crowd, but if it was to be done this way he would have nothing to do with it.

Pulliam, however, was not so sensitive. He employed Barrett & Nelms and contracted to pay them $1,000 as a retainer, and further compensation of $600 per annum in monthly installments. The books of Barrett & Nelms show that during the first fifty-five days of their partnership they received $6,600 from these bond-investment concerns.

These facts are strong presumptive evidence of a corrupt understanding between Barrett and Tyner, but the jury did not consider them as clear proof of conspiracy. Hence the verdict of not guilty. The verdict is in no wise a vindication of the two men. And it certainly is true that the work which has been done in cleaning up the department, in getting rid of men suspected of graft, of seeing to it that all its present employes do their duty, and that honestly, is much more important than the escape of some of the accused from merited punishment through lack of conclusive proof or on legal technicalities.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The salient feature of the Far Eastern war for the past week is the capture of Kin Chou, a fortified town on the Liao Tung peninsula, 32 miles northeast of Port Arthur. Here the Russians made their first line of defense against the Japanese advance toward Port Arthur. The peninsula is only about two miles wide at this point, and a range of hills covers it from side to side. Kin Chou was strongly fortified, and heavy entrenchments were thrown up on Nanshan hill, immediately behind the town.

It was impossible to flank the Russian position, or to get into its rear, because there is no available landing-place on the peninsula south of this. Hence the Japanese had to land north of Kin Chou, and reduce that place, before they could march to invest Port Arthur closely on the land side. The fighting lasted for six days, the decisive battle occurring on Thursday, May 26. The town was captured, and then the Japanese soldiers stormed the Nanshan heights, driving out the Russians, and capturing 50 guns, and other war material. They acknowledge a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded, but say the Russians left 400 dead on the field.

But after capturing the hill the Japanese pressed right on, and captured, the next morning, the second line of Russian defences. At this rate, Dalny will speedily fall into their hands, and Port Arthur will be invested closely. The Japanese indicate that they will endeavor to take it as they did Nanshan hill—by storm—in a fortnight.

Kuroki is strongly fortified at Feng Wang Cheng, which is his center. His right is somewhere on the road to Mukden, but the world is not permitted to know of the disposition of his forces until his purposes shall be accomplished. Kuropatkin's main army lies along a line fronting the Japanese at a distance of about 100 miles. There are advanced parties at various points, and the debatable ground between the opposing forces is filled with Cossack scouts and skirmishers. Probably the purpose is to await the fall of Port Arthur. Then, with Oku's army reinforcing him, he will either compel Kuropatkin to fight, or retreat to the northern end of Manchuria.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

The verdict of history will doubtless be that the late senator for Pennsylvania, Matthew S. Quay, was a politician rather than a statesman. He was ambitious, and the political environment of his native state made him a politician, a boss, as a step necessary to his success, rather than a constructive statesman and great popular leader.

Born in York county, Pa., in 1833, he graduated in 1850, was admitted to the bar, and entered county politics almost immediately. When the civil war came, he entered the army and served with credit receiving a congressional medal of honor in recognition of his services. With the end of the conflict he returned to the field of politics, being elected to the Pennsylvania legislature in 1865 and 1867; twice secretary of the commonwealth, recorder of Philadelphia, state treasurer, and United States Senator from 1887 to 1899, and from 1901 to his death. From 1885 he was the Pennsylvania member of the Republican national committee.

When he entered upon political life, the state was under the domination of the Camerons. Unfortunately, the Pennsylvanians have always tolerated "boss rule" in politics; and Quay saw that to achieve political preferment he must follow that path. He was a Cameron lieutenant until he was strong enough to overthrow that dynasty and grasp political control for himself.

But to hold the leadership thus acquired, he had to make powerful friends, and link them to his cause by the rewards of office, and punish political enemies severely. He was a fighter, and preferred attack to defense; but when placed in the latter position, either in the party councils or in the criminal courts, he successfully repelled his assailants.

The things which can be said with truth of the dead senator are his vast capacity for successful political manipulation, his dogged tenacity of purpose, and his strength as a director of men and controller of political forces. Had he begun his career in a state uncursed by the boss system, he would as certainly have come to the front, and the country would have known him better as a statesman, for he possessed the qualities that would have placed him in that category.

A MODERN CIRCUS.

The modern circus is the lineal descendant of the ancient Olympic games of Greece. The Romans adopted this form of popular amusement from the Greeks. The name "circus" is Latin, meaning a circle; and it was used to indicate the place in each city where chariot races, athletic contests, etc., were held. The circus flourished in Rome 2,500 years ago, and for ten centuries later. With the decadence of the mistress of the world, came a decline of the circus in character, and it was frequently debased by revolting spectacles, such as the throwing of those obnoxious to the government, including Christians, to wild beasts. Doubtless it was this that gave the church a prejudice against the circus, which is today still held by some extremely conservative church people.

The modern circus has about it nothing debasing. Mankind has always held physical achievement in high esteem; its heroes are those who have done something notable. Especially is courage, and the display of leadership on the battlefield, held in high esteem. The military hero stands highest on the popular roll of fame. Physical prowess delights the average man; and in the athletic exhibitions of the circus, the racing, the display of consummate horsemanship, and so on, which are the leading features of a circus exhibition, nearly every one, young or old, takes pleasure—and a pleasure that is most certainly innocent.

Within the past half-century or so, the circus in America has moved to a much higher plane than it ever before occupied. The exhibitions are unobjectionable on the score of morality; the comfort and convenience of spectators are carefully conserved; there is no more fear of meeting insult or disagreeable incidents than there is in attending a lecture or a theatrical performance. As a result, the old-time prejudice against the circus as a proper amusement for all classes, ages and sexes is rapidly disappearing. The love of diversion and harmless amusement for all classes, ages and sexes is inborn in man. To forbid them is to run counter to human nature. The Creator would not have implanted this desire for amusement in mankind were it detrimental.

AN EUROPEAN IDEA ON TARIFF SHCEDULES

The American Manufacturers' Association, at its recent meeting in Pittsburg, discussed tariff rates as a business proposition. And really this is what the tariff question really is. It has no business in the political arena. The United States must depend on the duties paid on imports for practically half its annual revenue. The discussion showed the feeling of the members to be that the schedules should be treated with direct reference to the interests of trade and industry.

The debate ended in the adoption of a resolution recommending to Congress the establishment of a tariff and reciprocity commission as a bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to investigate and report to the President and Congress the effect of tariff changes; that Congress establish a maximum and minimum of tariff rates and authorize the President to change within the limits by proclamation the tariff, to carry into effect reciprocity by treaties or to oppose unfair combinations or any unfair trade or commerce in this country or between this and foreign countries.

The United States has never had any experience with a maximum and minimum tariff. The plan is used by some of the countries of continental Europe, and seems to work well. It gives a flexibility of rates, and puts it within the power of the executive to make needed changes promptly within the limits specified by the law. Thus, if it were found that steel plates for steamships are manufactured here at a cost allowing a good profit at European prices, and that the latter are lower than those here, the duty on imported plates could be reduced at once to the minimum, and possibly reduce the American price in consequence.

But there is another side to this question. There is nothing that puts such a damper upon manufactures and trade as agitation about tariff legislation, and the possibility of impending change. We had a fine example of this immediately after the Presidential election of 1892. The election of a Democratic President and House, with the Senate already Democratic, made it certain that the tariff would be changed, and in the direction of lower duties. Every manufacturer, every importer, every wholesaler and retailer, at once took in sail, and a terrible business stagnation was upon the country before the Wilson law was enacted. It was the certainty that a tariff change was coming that brought the crisis.

Now, it is a question whether a permanent commission would not hold over the country a continuous threat of tariff changes, and thus destroy that certainty and confidence in the permanence of present conditions which gives stability to our industries and commerce, and makes manufacturers willing to go ahead, purchase raw material far in advance of its use, and accumulate stocks of manufctured goods for the future. It seems that an elastic schedule of duties with the liability of the rate being raised or lowered at any time, would be a very unfavorable factor. It seems doubtful that Congress will accede to any such plan, for this reason.

PAUL MORTON'S RENUNCIATION

Paul Morton, second vice president of the Santa Fe road and son of the late J. Sterling Morton, the secretary of agriculture under Cleveland, has renounced life-long allegiance to Democracy, and enlisted under the banner of Republicanism.

The reasons for Mr. Morton's change of heart are herewith given in his own language:

> One reason for my change in political faith is the fact that the Republican party has appropriated two of the former cardinal principles of Democracy—sound money and expansion. With regard to the tariff, I believe that the Republican party will come nearer to revising it when the time comes than ever would the Democratic party. One trouble with the Democratic party is that it comes out with a new paramount issue every four years. First it is money, then imperialism, and now it is the classes against the masses, or some such tommy-rot, when as a matter of fact there is no class distinction in this country, and the laboring man of today may become the capitalist of tomorrow. I like the Republican party because it is the party that stands for the material interests of the country—it is the party that has done things. Then I also have tremendous faith in Roosevelt, who is square through and through.

Mr. Morton reflects the sentiment of very many Democrats, although not all are as frank as he. Every patriotic citizen who is not so biased in his partisanship that he cannot see things as they are, must this year at least vote the Republican ticket. Democratic members of Congress have backed, by their votes, some of the most important measures of the administration in the interest of country. Democratic leaders from many sections have paid high tribute to President Roosevelt for his steadfastness of purpose, for his unswerving fidelity, for the intelligence and foresight he has exhibited in the handling of great yet delicate questions, in every instance reflecting dignity and glory on the nation.

Mr. Morton's statement is an important addition to Republican campaign literature. His assertion that the Republicans are more likely than the Democrats to revise the tariff in accordance with public needs will be accepted as gospel by a great many who have watched the course of Democracy in recent years. As he says, the Democratic party formulates a new paramount issue every four years, but accomplishes nothing. The Republican party is the party of deeds. Its motto is "upward and onward," and it is always doing something. Its record runs parallel with the growth of the nation and its vital principles are on the statute books. It is the very embodiment of the Republic.

LAKE TRADE PARALYZED.

Members of the Lake Carriers' association profess to see light ahead. Some of the masters and pilots have broken away from the union and have signed agreements. As a result, preparations are being made to load vessels, and it is thought that, in a few days, lake traffic will show considerable activity.

Few people appreciate the extent of the strike. Only the other day, W. B. Geroe, on his return from Detroit, declared that he had never before seen the river so free of craft. "It looked like a mill-pond," said he.

Reports from Chicago are to the effect that there has been almost a complete paralysis of lake commerce. Over 100,000 men have been thrown out of employment and capital estimated at $250,000,000 has been tied up. In the month of May, last year, more than 20,000,000 bushels of grain left Chicago harbor, while for the past two weeks less than 500,000 bushels have been sent out, and this was shipped on lumber vessels. There is no iron ore trade to speak of, although the daily average receipts at Chicago in the season are 25,000 tons.

Conditions in Buffalo are not less serious. Up to May 15, less than 1,000,000 bushels of grain had been received, as compared with 25,000,000 bushels received last year for the same period. The docks are filled with idle men bowing to the decree of the union.

The Toledo harbor presents a striking illustration of the decline in lake trade, as shown by the following comparative table of entrances and clearances:

	1904	1903
March.		
Vessels	3	37
Tonnage	30	4,329
April.		
Vessels	102	334
Tonnage	16,611	179,386
May.		
Vessels	184	600
Tonnage	56,152	368,911

The figures for May, 1904, are not complete, the movement being computed up to the 23d, but they afford means for estimating the enormous decline of business.

In less prosperous times, a panic would be the inevitable consequence of the masters and pilots' strike. As it is, business at all the lake ports is seriously affected, and in the northwest especially, there is considerable suffering. If the carriers succeed in breaking the backbone of the strike before June 1, there is time to recover some of the lost ground, but it will be years before the strikers make up the enormous wage deficit.

AN ARCHAIC PROVISION.

Written constitutions have this defect—that the course of events, necessarily impossible to forecast when the instrument was written, may render certain provisions either inconsequent, or give them a bearing they were not intended to have when adopted. An example of the first is the provision that persons "held to service or labor" in one state, who flee into another, shall be given up. The abolition of slavery nullified its importance. As to the second, an example is that provision which forbids the levying of any direct tax by Congress except in proportion to the population of the states—the ground on which the income tax clause of the Wilson law was declared unconstitutional.

There is another provision of the organic law which the progress of events has rendered needless. It is that which declares that "no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector." In New York the Democrats nominated, for Presidential electors, Messrs. Isidor Straus, James T. Woodward and Harry Payne Whitney. These three gentlemen are directors of national banks. The question was raised whether they are eligible under the above clause of the constitution—whether a directorship in a national bank is an office of trust or profit, in the meaning of the constitution.

Of course, only the Supreme court of the United States can authoritatively decide the question. The Democratic state committee appointed a committee of three eminent lawyers to report on the matter. They find that there is just enough doubt on the question to make it advisable, as a matter of precaution, that candidates for electors should have no official connection with national banks. Hence the committee substituted three others on the ticket.

When the constitution was adopted, and up to the year 1832, the prohibition of the clause given above was valuable. During that period, there were no national conventions, no platforms, and consequently the electors were not morally bound to support given candidates for nominations on the national ticket. Each man was entirely free to cast his ballot for whom he would. The prohibition had some value as a check on the President in power seeking to gain a second nomination, or to procure his choice of a successor through his office-holders as electors.

But with the development of the party system, all this disappeared. An elector has not the slightest discretion as to whom he shall support. He is nominated by a party, and if he be elected he is bound to support his party's candidates. No elector chosen under this system has ever failed to vote for his party's nominees for President and Vice President—save in the case of Greeley, who died before the state electors had an opportunity to meet. The three men placed on the Democratic electoral ticket in New York, will vote precisely as the three displaced gentlemen would have done, if elected.

The clause of the constitution referred to is out of date. It simply debars from the electoral college a class of men of wealth and standing, who are actively engaged in an useful and indispensable business.

HEARST IN OHIO.

For months the Hearst propaganda was active among the Ohio Democrats. At one time, about the beginning of April, some timid souls were willing to admit that he would sweep the state and secure the entire 46 delegate votes in the national convention. But the recent state convention showed the utter failure of Hearst's plans in Ohio. A few district conventions endorsed him when they named their delegates; but the state convention bound them closely by the unit rule to vote with the majority, and the yellow journalist will not get a single Ohio vote at St. Louis.

Nobody except himself, probably, knows how much money he spent in this state; however, it must have been a large amount, for Ohio Democratic heelers are not in the habit of working for nothing, and the canvass of the state in the Hearst interest was very thorough. It was an extremely unprofitable investment, whatever its amount.

CLEAR IS THE PATH OF ROOSEVELT

There is nothing in the political atmosphere to disturb Republican equanimity, nothing to cause one to doubt Republican success.

True, we are having strenuous contests in several Republican states and considerable bitterness has been aroused, but in every case, the difference does not extend to the national ticket. Wisconsin Republicans may be divided on some question of state principle, but they are united on Teddy. Illinois Republicans may fight like cats and dogs over the gubernatorial candidate, but they are as one man when it comes to Roosevelt.

And so it is from Maine to California, and up and down the line. Out of fewer than 1,000 delegates who will sit in the Chicago convention, considerably over 700 are implicitly instructed for the President, many others impliedly instructed, while only a dozen or so can lay claim to absolute freedom in making a choice. Rarely in the history of the country has there been so great a unanimity in any party, and the strength of it is the unbiased judgment of the rank and file, not sentiment manufactured by the politicians. No other President has ever attracted to himself a more magnificent army of voters.

Walter Wellman, whose opportunities for observing the political drift are unexcelled, has been devoting some time to Wall street opinion, and has discovered a feeling of resignation to the President's nomination. This is a remarkable reversal. Not so many months ago we were being told that the business interests of the metropolis were arrayed almost solidly against the President. No doubt it was this situation that impelled Dave Hill to force the endorsement of Parker, a man who was said to be cheek by jowl with the eastern capitalists, and this was emphasized when a banker, a wealthy turfman and a merchant, all millionaires, were placed on the Parker state ticket as candidates for electors. These men have suddenly discovered that they are ineligible, because they are bank directors, and so they have resigned although it would have been an easy matter for them to qualify before the election. The political student sees in this a determination of Wall street interests not to be tied to the Democratic band wagon. Inveigh against Roosevelt as they will, because of the Northern Securities decision, they know at heart that he was right, and that the disintegration of the great trust was for the public good. Though they cried out from the mountain tops that the President was unsafe, still they know that he is safe. They trust him, though they may deny it, and they fear more than anything else the uncertainty of a Democratic administration.

The laboring interests are with the President because the prosperity of the country is their prosperity. And but for his firmness in dealing with the great questions that have come before him, we would today be in the throes of one of the greatest panics the world has ever witnessed. Financiers admit it. Manufacturers know it. The great industrial ship of the nation, piloted by trust promoters, was headed straight for the rocks of unhealthful combination, and the President changed the course none too soon. He may have cost individual speculators much, but he saved thousands from utter ruin, and the country from a season of great depression.

With a united party back of him, and with a large army of recruits from opposing organizations who hold national glory above partisan success, President Roosevelt will march on to a magnificent victory.

FIRST BRANNOCK LAW ELECTIONS

The first local option elections in the state under the Brannock law took place on May 2 in Columbus. Four districts were mapped out and elections petitioned for by the temperance people; five were arranged for by the saloons themselves. The temperance people carried five of the nine elections, these districts containing 45 per cent. of the territory of the city. The four districts which were carried by the saloon have but 12 per cent. of the corporate area.

This is a complete victory for the temperance people. They carried the districts they laid out, and captured one proposed by the liquor element. The latter prepared these districts so as to retain the saloons. They feared that their opponents would lay out other district boundaries, including valuable saloon areas, with enough residential area to overcome the saloon vote. They have thus preserved the saloons in these four districts for two years.

Thirty saloons have been put out of business by the vote, and almost half the city plat is now forbidden to the liquor traffic. The result is creditable to the people of the Capital City. It shows that they are ready to bar the saloon from proximity to their homes, and is a clear forecast of what will happen elsewhere in the state when the people take up the matter.

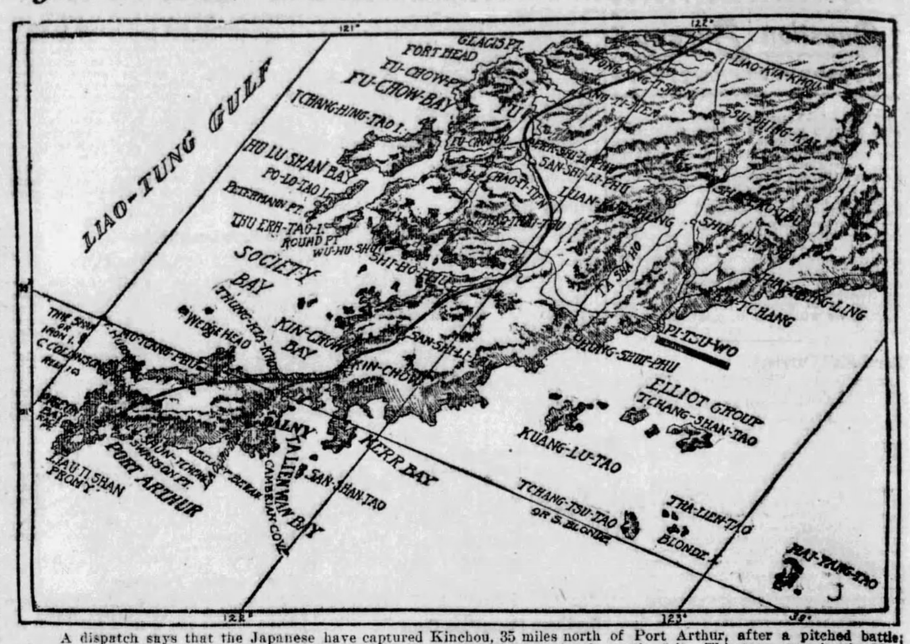
COLOMBIA STILL ANGRY.

The department of State has been notified that, for the present, Colombia does not care to have either Mr. Russell or any other American diplomatic representative at Bogota. It is but natural that the Colombians should feel very sore over events regarding Panama since last November. The best thing to do is to let them alone until they regain their equanimity. There is very little need of diplomatic relations with that country, now that she has nothing whatever to do with the Panama canal.

President Reyes has had a very difficult task, without doubt, since the Panama declaration of independence, the canal treaty, and the notification that the United States would no allow an invasion of the Panama republic. It is a matter of wonder that he succeeded in keeping his unruly people from overt acts of war. His success in this gives hope that his wise influence will eventually placate the touchy sensitiveness of his people, and eventually restore international comity. It was hardly in human nature, especially among Latin Americans, not to be furiously angry because the planned "holdup" of Uncle Sam came to naught so completely.

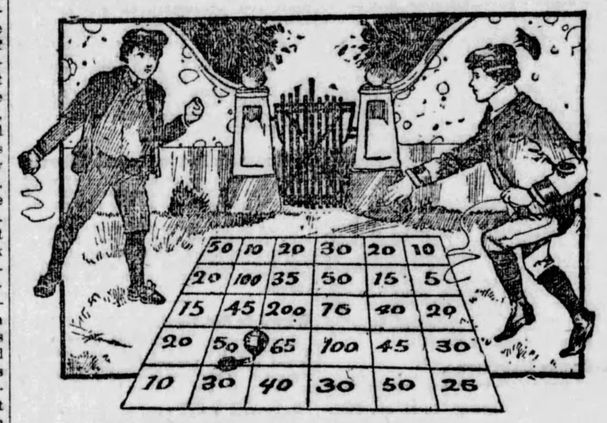
The conservative Democrats of Ohio had things their own way and then blundered.

JAPANESE MOVING ON PORT ARTHUR.



A dispatch says that the Japanese have captured Kinchou, 35 miles north of Port Arthur, after a pitched battle; also that they are in possession of a town on the narrow neck of the peninsula south of it. This town may be the Mao-Kin-Ing, near Kin-Chou, as there are various names, with various ways of spelling, for many of the Chinese, Corean and Manchurian cities.

A NEW TOP-SPINNING GAME.



THE NUMBER LAYOUT FOR THE TOP GAME.

Now that the top season is here to stay, almost every boy on your block is neck deep in the sport, and anything about tops looks as if it might be interesting, does it not?

Here is a game with tops which is ever so much more fun than merely spinning tops alone.

Draw on the pavement or ground, for that matter, a figure about six feet square. Divide this into smaller squares about a foot each way. This is very easily done with a stick and a piece of chalk.

Now number each one of these small squares, but do not have the numbers uniform. They may go from one to five thousand if you like, but they should not be in order or sequence of any kind, the large and small ones mixed as thoroughly as you know how.

Now start your top spinning on the large square and let it spin till it stops. You score the number on which it stops, and then the next player sets his top to going.

Each player has the same number of turns, and each time he adds to his score the number of the square on which his top came to rest.

Any number can play, and in case of a dozen or more players the game may be made faster by having three or four tops spinning on the square at the same time.

As you know, a top does not stand still when it spins, but crawls all around, and even if you should start it on the square bearing the highest number, it might stop on the very smallest number of all. The element of chance and uncertainty in the game makes it lots of fun, and if you try it you are sure to pronounce it much better than simple top spinning.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,
May 12, 1885.

I received last week sevral letters askin me how I managed to git back to Kentucky from Washington without money.

It is a painful subjick, and one I don't like to dwell onto, but ez a sollum warnin to other Dimocrats wich may determine to test the ingratitood uv them wich we hev put into power, I narrate.

Me and another Kentuckian wich hed bin perswarded to accept a postoffis, and wich hed wasted his meens waitin at Washington tryin to git the ingrate, Cleveland, to also urge him to take it, hed determined to shake the dust uv that city off our shoes, thanking Heaven that we hed shoes left to shake the dust off uv. We wuz forst to this conclusion after we hed gone without anything to eat fur three long days, and hed become ez arid fur want of likwid refreshments ez a lime-kill.

"Better brave the shot-gun and bulldog uv the irate farmer than the chill inhospitality uv the Washington s'loon," sed I.

"Troo," sed my frend, "and we may occasionally find a woman in a house alone, wich may be skeered into givin us suthin to eet."

But after givin it matoor considerashun I made up my mind that I wood not walk home, no matter how good we mite expect to find the roads, and I immejitly sot about makin preparashens for the jerney.

First I stole uv a confidin shoemaker, wich I knowd, a solid, substanshel leather apern, and foldin it in three folds, so ez to present the greatest uv resistance, with a proper degree uv flexibility, I tacked it keerfully in the seet uv my trowsis.

"Wat is that fur?" asked my frend.

"Never yoo mind!" I replied. "Ef yoo undertake to beet the condnctors atween here and Louisville, yoo will assertane wat that is fur. My advice to you is to go and do likewise."

Wise in his own conseet he laffed me to skorn, and started without pertektin his reer, wich no good General wood do.

Owin to a pervishn they hev in large cities uv not admittin yo to a seet in the keers without showin a tikkit, we wuz comnelled to walk to the next stashen out uv Washington wher we boldly boardid the keers, and sot down. The condukter entered and remarkt, "Tikkits!" I okkepied ez long a time ez possible in huntin fur mine, every minnit thus okkepied bein distance gained ez the trane wuz a skooting along 40 miles a hour. After a viggerns seerch I concloded that I must hev left it with my pockit book on the rosewood mantel uv Parlor B, Willard's Hotel.

Then the condukter regardid me with a withrin glance, and pulled the bell-cord. I remarkt that sich a indignity ez puttin a Senator off a trane becoz he hed left his pokkitbook in his hotel wuz not to be endoored, and placed myself in posishen fur the fatal kicks wich the condukter and brakemen applied vigge usly.

We wuz landid on the side uv the track and the trane glode on majestikelly.

Ez I sot camly and smilin, and my frend wuz rubbin the injered part and howlin with pane, I smilinly remarkt to him: "Do yoo understand, now, the yooses uv a leather apern in the seet uv yoor trowers?"

Then we walked to the next stashen and okkepied the time waiting fur the next trane, eetin crackers from the counter uv a s'loon. We boarded the next trane, and succeded in makin 20 miles afore we wuz again kicked off.

At Harrisburg, Pa., I wuz obleeged to part with my frend. Bein unprotected, he hed got so sore that further travel wuz impossible, and he desided to walk the rest uv the distance. He is probably on the road yit, ef he hezn't perished uv thirst by the roadside. Solid in the possession uv that blessid apern I continyood to progress, making perhaps 40 miles a day, and averagin bein kicked off only about four times eech 24 hours. The progress wuz necessarily slow, but I finelly got through to Looisville, and from there walked to my old home.

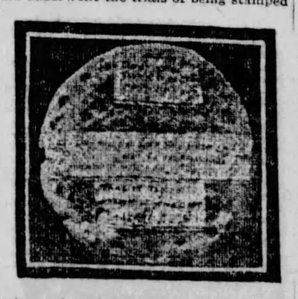
I hev wun word of warnin to make to them wich hev permitted therselves to be perswaded to take office under the noo administrashen, and want to go to Washington to see about it. Don't start onless yoo hev a return tikkit. It doesn't matter to me, who hez bin kicked off uv every trane in the Yoonited States, for I am accustomed to greef, but to a man who is inexperienced and unaccustomed to sich things, it is terrible. The conducters wear very heavy boots, and the brakeman, from long eggsperience, hev acquired a skill in kickin that is feendish. They kick with the precision and force uv a mule, and they know the exact plint to hit to inflict the most agony. Disabled offis seekers line the road from Washington to almost anywhere. It is unpleasant to be compelled to lie on yoor abdomen nites, even though the hay in a barn is soft.

However, I got home safe and am here and defiant. Bascom can't refuse me, and Deekin Pogram's house still stands, and so long ez it stands I shel sleep there. He dare not eject me by mane forse, and I am proof agin frowns, and hints hev no more effeck on me than water on a duck's back. Nevertheless I wish I hed that offis. I shood like to led a life that wuz not a perpetooal skirmish.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
(Still in the world.)

BISCUIT "POSTCARD."

An English cracker, addressed and stamped like an ordinary envelope, made a successful trip through the mails in England. It was carried for a half penny and underwent the trials of being stamped



twice and loaded into various mail bags without being badly damaged. The publication of this fact in England called forth a vigorous protest from the manufacturer of the cracker, who insisted that a very stale cracker had been used for the purpose.

The German Shakespeare society in Berlin offers a prize of $150 for the best treatise—in German—on "Stage Management in England in Shakespeare's Time."

Current Events.

Railroads continue to reduce laboring forces, estimated 75,000 will be laid off by June 1.

Adjt. Gen. Bell forbade Colorado National Guard to indulge in or witness games on Memorial day.

Senator Depew warned Yale students that those with character and education but no capital should keep out of politics.

President Roosevelt in address at Groton school declared snobs most contemptible creatures in public as in private life.

English company which issued insurance against Marquis of Donegal having heir after he was 70, must pay $12,500 to young lord.

Body of William G. Prall, Elgin National Watch secretary, who disappeared on November 28, was found in the Calumet river.

New Jersey man finds five $1,000 treasury notes in an old coat purchased at an auction sale of unclaimed baggage and will take trip to Europe.

Stephen Herbert, former butler for J. W. Kiser, is arrested in Providence, R. I., and admits stealing jewelry valued at $18,000 from the Kiser residence; bulk of booty recovered.

Vatican's official organ reviews the interview which preceded the severance of the relations between France and the papacy, declaring that the haste was unwarranted.

Gen. James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett are acquitted in the postal conspiracy case in Washington. The result is considered a setback for the government prosecution in the postal crusade.

President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna railroad admits before the interstate commerce commission that price of coal is uniform and is governed by the willingness of the public to pay, but denies any agreement between the companies.

Western roads are preparing for a 1 cent a mile rate to St. Louis.

Tammany has declared war on Mayor McClellan because of clean administration.

Plans have been announced for reorganizing shipyard trust under New Jersey charter.

Town of Yazoo City, Miss., was almost wiped out by fire, with loss of nearly $1,000,000.

Resolutions favoring the electric chair for executions in Illinois being considered by State Bar association.

St. Paul Railway is said to be planning a direct route between Chicago and the head of the great lakes.

General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church consolidated church benevolences into three groups.

Ohio Democratic state convention controlled by conservatives refused to instruct; platform avoids national issues.

Pope Pius said to have decided to leave nuncio in France until expelled and then seek to overthrow Coombes.

Cuban bond issue of $35,000,000 is four times oversubscribed, New York, London and Frankfort each applying for many times its apportionment.

Maryland state Democratic convention in Baltimore carries out the wishes of Senator Gorman in the selection of delegates to St. Louis and the platform.

Herman R. Haas, auditor of the Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, is arrested in Mexico, charged with embezzling $17,400 from the institution.

Dominican troops are defeated by the revolutionists in battle, and General Cabrera, minister of war and commander of the government troops, is killed.

Viscount d'Oyley, the youngest son of Dr. John Evans, a prominent American in Paris, commits suicide because his income is cut off when he elopes with an attractive Peruvian.

Transfer of gold incident to Panama canal purchase complete.

Dr. Richard C. Flower, accused mine operator, is said to have gone to Central America with $500,000.

President E. B. Thomas, of the Lehigh road told interstate commerce commission price of coal was what public would pay.

Louisiana's delegates to St. Louis convention for Parker; leaders opposed instructions; sentiment for Cleveland; little for Hearst.

Department of Agriculture discovers an ant in Guatemala that destroys the bollweevil and will report it to Texas to kill the cotton pest.

Frank Neizorawski is found guilty of accepting a bribe of $800 as commissioner of public works of Milwaukee for favoring certain plans for a schoolhouse.

Maryland Democratic platform denounced Roosevelt as dictator, favors moderate tariff revision and Filipino republic; delegates uninstructed.

President Roosevelt has intimated to Russia and Japan that the United States is willing to offer good offices to end war at any time both nations are willing to accept.

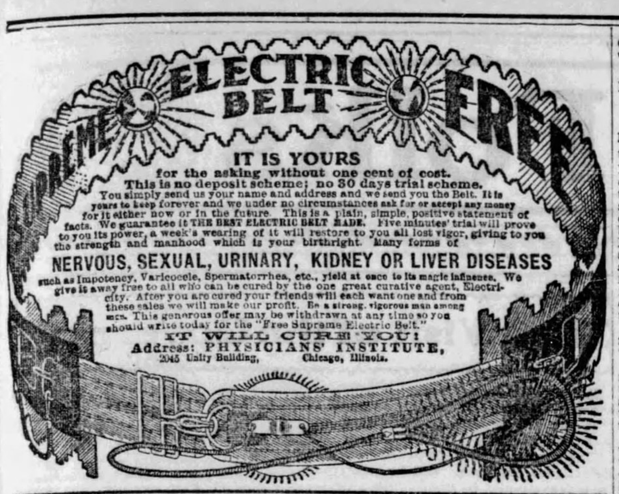
Methodists in general conference at Los Angeles refuse by a vote of 441 to 188 to modify the clause governing dancing, card playing and theatre-going. The vote is taken after a heated debate.

Presbyterian general assembly at Buffalo adopts the report of the committee on union with the Cumberland Presbyterian church and sends the overture to the Presbyteries for their approval.

Dun's review of Chicago trade says labor troubles have caused check in some branches, but the effect is offset by increased building operations and favorable weather conditions.

French chamber of deputies by an overwhelming majority approves the recall of the ambassador at Rome and rejects propositions for immediate consideration of the separation of church and state.

Thomas S. Ingraham, first grand engineer of the International Brotherhood, drops dead in the Los Angles convention from apoplexy, which also caused the death of Chief Arthur at the Winnipeg meeting last year.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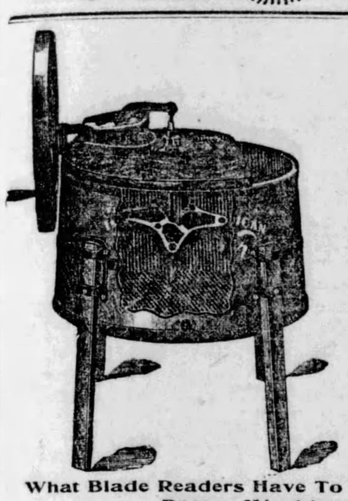
You simply send us your name and address and we send you the Belt. It is yours to keep forever and we under no circumstances ask for or accept any money for it either now or in the future. This is a plain, simple, positive statement of facts. We guarantee it THE BEST ELECTRIC BELT MADE. Five minutes' trial will prove to you its power, a week's wearing of it will restore to you all lost vigor, giving to you the strength and manhood which is your birthright. Many forms of
NERVOUS, SEXUAL, URINARY, KIDNEY OR LIVER DISEASES
such as Impotency, Varicocele, Spermatorrhea, etc., yield at once to its magic influence. We give it away free to all who can be cured by the one great curative agent, Electricity. After you are cured your friends will each want one and from these sales we will make our profit. Be a strong, vigorous man among men. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time so if you should write today for the "Free Supreme Electric Belt."
IT WILL CURE YOU!
Address: PHYSICIANS' INSTITUTE,
205 Daily Building, Chicago, Illinois.



THE NEW IMPROVED

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely elliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... $5.00

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

What Blade Readers Have To Say About The Blade Rotary Washing Machine

Unadilla, Neb., May 22, 1904.

Dear Blade:—I received the washing machine and like it first rate. It works the easiest of any I have seen. It is all right. Thanking you for your kindness I remain, Yours truly A. W. VAN HORN.

Tekonsha, Mich., May 24, 1904.

J. C. Richardson—Dear Sir: We received the machine in due time all O. K. We like it very much. It is way ahead of any machine we have ever used or seen. Our hardware dealer handles a rotary machine at $6.50, but we like this one better than his. Yours sincerely, MRS. F. B. THOMAS.

Utica, Pa., May 13, 1904.

The Toledo Blade—Sirs: The washing machine is first-class, and all the company claims for it. You can recommend as one of the best. Very respectfully, W. A. SERVICE.

THE "FOREST CITY"

World's Fair Art Portfolios

480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 5 NOW READY

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.

No Coupon required.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons.... .... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Tucked Blouse, No. 9311, and Ten Gored Tucked Skirt, No. 8748.

For afternoon wear at the seashore and mountains, when it is too damp for wash fabrics, brilliantine seems to be the favorite fabric. It is shown here in cream white with trimmings of light brown taffeta.

The blouse is mounted on a glove-fitted, featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is plain across the shoulders and blouses slightly at the belt.

Full fronts are finely tucked to form a deep, round yoke, the fulness below the tucks being arranged to fall over the brown taffeta belt. The neck is cut out V shaped and completed with a large

9311—Ladies' Tucked Blouse.
8748—Ladies' Ten Gored Skirt.
Blouse, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 in. bust
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist

sailor collar square at the back and pointed in front. It is edged with a band of silk and the points drawn together with a jaunty cravat.

The pattern is provided for a shield and standing collar, which may be adjustable or permanently attached to the right lining and fastened at the back. Tucks in the sleeves form shallow caps below which the sleeves are very full. They are gathered at the edge and attached to wristbands that are trimmed with shallow, flaring cuffs.

The skirt is shaped with ten narrow gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back in habit effect. A narrow tuck is stitched each side of the gore seams and flatly pressed.

Extensions added on the gores below the point where stitching on the tucks ceases, are arranged in hollow box plaits and flatly pressed. They are shallow in front and graduate in length toward the back where the skirt has a decided dip.

The adjustment is quite close from belt to knee, but below that point the skirt flares stylishly and is trimmed with a band of silk at the foot.

Costumes in this mode are developed in taffeta, peau de soie, voile, etamine veiling or soft woolen fabrics and heavy wash materials. Either the collar or shield are of contrasting material or color.

To make the blouse in the medium size will require three yards of material forty-four inches wide, with three-fourths yard of silk for trimming. The pattern, No. 9311, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 8748, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Girl's Dress, With or Without Guimpe, No. 9331.

Pale green silk muslin is used for this dainty dress, with white embroidery and narrow black velvet ribbon for trimming.

The foundation is a fitted body lining that closes in the center back, and is cut round at the neck. Full fronts and backs are gathered and arranged to outline the yoke, blousing well all around over a narrow belt of embroidery.

A fancy collar trims the neck. It is slashed back and front and edged with a frill of lace surmounted by beading through which velvet ribbon is passed. Narrow lace finishes the upper edge of this bertha collar.

Short puff sleeves are quite full and gathered at the lower edge. They are attached to armbands from which depend wide ruffles of lace. If desired this dress may be worn with a high neck with long bishop sleeves and the short puff omitted if preferred.

A short full skirt is gathered at the upper edge and attached to the body portion, closing at the back. The joining is concealed by a narrow belt. The skirt flares smartly at the hem, where it is finished with a full ruffle of lace and beading run through with velvet ribbon.

Dresses in this style are made of lawn, swiss, dimity, albatross, soft silk and crepe de chine, with lace, ribbon and embroidery trimming. All-over lace, inserted tucking or china silk are used for guimpes.

To make the dress for a girl of eight

9331—Girls' Dress with or without Guimpe.
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years

years will require three and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with one and one-half yards of lace for the guimpe. The pattern, No. 9331, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Girl's Coat, With or Without Cape, No. 9329.

Jaunty little unlined jackets of lightweight cloth provide ample warmth on chilly summer evenings at the seashore or mountains. Some of them are developed in strictly tailor style and look very smart.

An attractive mode is shown here developed in oyster white ladies' cloth. The adjustment is made with shoulder and underarm seams only, the coat fitting well on the shoulders and flaring in box effect at the hem.

The closing is made in double breasted style with small silver buttons, two rows being used to trim the fronts. Military shoulder capes are fastened under fancy tabs that are included in the shoulder seams. Both capes and tabs may be omitted if a plainer coat is desired. The neck is completed with a shallow turndown collar.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely and are quite wide at the lower edge. The fullness is gathered and arranged on wristbands that are shallow on the under side and pointed on top.

Coats in this style are made of serge, cheviot, covert, flannel, pique or linen. The collar, tabs and cuffs may be of contrasting material. On blue or red flannel coats small gilt or silver buttons make a very effective finish.

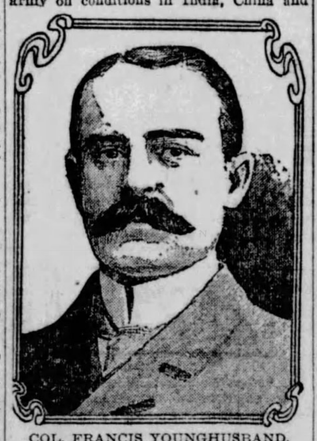
9329—Girls' Coat with or without Cape.
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

To make the coat for a girl of eight years, will require three yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The pattern, No. 9329, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO

THE BRITISH LEADER.

Col. Francis Younghusband, who is leading the British forces in Tibet, is one of the best posted men in the English army on conditions in India, China and



COL. FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.

the Grand Lama's kingdom. In view of the assertion of the British home authorities that the English column must march on to Lhassa, Col. Younghusband's mission is especially interesting to the public.

The Guest of Honor.

St. Louis, May 28.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, was the guest of honor at the World's Fair grounds yesterday. She was accompanied by a large party of friends, including Mrs. and Miss Catlin, whose guest she is during her visit to St. Louis.

SAILORS ARE EULOGIZED

President Writes Letter Commending Bravery of Men of Missouri.

Washington, May 30.—Secretary Moody has issued a general order concerning certain extracts from the report of the Missouri court of inquiry regarding the conduct of the officers and men at the time of the accident on board that vessel April 13. Letters from the president of the navy department regarding the bravery of the officers and men of the Missouri, the extraordinary heroism shown by Chief Gunner Mate Monnassen and Acting Gunner Cox, and a letter from the president expressing his satisfaction at the behavior of the chaplain of the Missouri, Father Gleeson, at the time of the accident.

Referring to necessary dangers that must accompany gun practice on naval vessels, the president wrote:

"The weapons with which men now make war on the ocean are so terrible, the mechanism of our warships is at once so delicate and so formidable as to make thorough training and practice in their use both indispensable and dangerous.

"Such war machines would in battle be utterly useless unless tohes handling them knew by actual experience their capabilities and how to utilize to the highest degree these capabilities; and this power can only be acquired by practice, from which a considerable amount of risk is shown.

"But after all such effort is made a certain amount of risk will remain, and this risk must be faced in the same spirit in which the risk of actual battle is faced. This is precisely the spirit which was shown in the fleet under Admiral Barker's command, marked on the Missouri, and also on the other vessels."

MT. PELEE OBSERVED ITS ANNIVERSARY.

MT. PELEE AND ITS NEW CONE—FROM FORT QUARTER OF ST PIERRE—PHOTO BY E. O. HOVEY.

According to a letter written by a young girl resident in Rosseau, Island of Dominica, to a friend at New Haven, Conn., the volcano Mount Pelee, in Martinique, on May 8 last, by a singular coincidence, observed the anniversary of the catastrophe, May 8, 1892, when thirty thousand lives were lost and the city of St. Pierre destroyed, by again bursting into active eruption. No mention is made of any loss of life.

The letter states that "there was a very active eruption on Sunday, May 8. There was an immense outburst of smoke and cinders, and the central cone within the crater appears to have been entirely ejected.

"Mount Pelee is visible from Dominica. At the same time there was some slight volcanic disturbances at Guadaloupe Island and the boiling lake in a crater at Dominica was unusually agitated."

It was recalled that the disturbance of crater lakes and slight eruptions for several days before the tremendous outburst on May 8, 1902, were premonitory of that disaster and led a Martinique scientist to investigate and by a cipher dispatch warn the governor of the island. The warning was withheld from the public. Both scientist and governor were among those who lost their lives.

Historical New York Landmark.

FRAUNCES' TAVERN

This historical landmark in New York, where Washington bade farewell to his troops, has been purchased by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, who will preserve it as a mecca for patriots.

BRAZILIAN SAILS IN JUNE

Santos-Dumont Will Bring Airship Over for Competition.

Paris, May 30.—Santos-Dumont will sail for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., June 11. He will take with him his No. 7 dirigible air ship, to compete at St. Louis. The air ship has been separated into a number of parts for shipment. The bad weather of the last few days prevented Santos-Dumont from taking long flights, but several short trips were successfully made.

MAKES MEN VIGOROUS

Valuable Prescription by Which Any Man Can Make His Own Remedy to Cure Himself at Home Sent Free to All. Write for it.

WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU.

For the return of that youthful feeling of manhood a prominent Detroit physician and savant is in possession of a re-

American's Greatest Specialist.

ceipt which he has himself used in his own extensive private practice with the most startling success. Though the years have passed its equal has never been found and with it thousands of weak men have brought about the cures they so much longed for. The doctor willingly sends the formula entirely free to any man who writes him for it, and they will find it a gift of lasting value. It is good for sexual weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, weak back, emissions, varicocele, lack of force, prostatic trouble, night sweats, inability and the many other embarrassing conditions that befall the sexually imperfect man. It creates an immediate social feeling, warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 35, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood. Satisfactory results are produced in a day's use, and a perfect cure in a few weeks, regardless of age, or the cause of your condition.

If you need such a remedy send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and in an unmarked envelope the doctor will at once send you the receipt, as promised, explaining in detail what ingredients to use and how to compound them so that any weak man can cure himself in his own home without being under obligations to anyone. It costs you nothing and the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

Discussion in the Methodist Protestant Conference.

Washington, May 23.—Whether the balance of political power is with the church or with "The World" was discussed by the Methodist Protestant conference today, and the conclusion reached that with the united vote of the church added to the temperance vote outside of the church, the liquor question could be controlled. The conference passed resolutions to this end, especially condemning opium, liquor and tobacco. Rev. J. M. Holmes, of Baltimore, and Richard Pacey, of Illinois, although declaring for temperance, estimated the total church vote in politics at 30,000,000, while the vote of "the world" was 40,000,000 and they saw no hope of temperance success by that means. A report was accepted showing the membership of the church to be 185,448, value of church property $23,224,572.

The following board of home missions was elected: Ministerial members, W. B. Anthony, Michigan; J. M. Sheridan, Maryland; J. A. Selby, Ohio, and J. C. McCain, Indiana; lay members, F. C. Chambers, Ohio; H. W. Reeves, Pennsylvania, and J. G. Rockwood, District of Columbia.

The following executive committee of the Women's Foreign Missionary society was elected:

Mesdames H. A. Miller, D. S. Stephens, T. J. Shepard, W. A. Morris, H. T. Stephenson and M. E. Enright, of Kansas; A. M. Waldo, Michigan; E. C. Chandler, Ohio; C. C. Douglass, Maryland; J. Lee, Pennsylvania; H. Lane, Texas, and the Misses Arie Lynch, Alabama, and Gertrude Spellman, Iowa.

The following board of ministerial education was selected: J. D. Clark, New Jersey; J. W. Knott, Pittsburg; W. S. Walker, Ohio; G. R. Brown, West Virginia.

The conference refused to provide, as recommended by a committee, that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper must be partaken of with "ungloved hand." It also refused to agree to a motion to extend the time to five years for licensed ministerial students to complete the three year course of study.

The Thirteenth Census.

Washington, May 28.—Secretary Cortelyou has appointed Carrol D. Wright, commissioner of labor; Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell university, Dr. Davis R. Dewey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Henry Gannett, of the United States geological survey, as a special committee to advise with the director of the census on the scope and the methods of the thirteenth census of the United States to be taken in 1910.

To Purchase Magdalen Islands.

Halifax, N. S., May 28.—An agent has left here for New York to close the sale of Magdalen Island by the government of Quebec to an American syndicate. They are rich in Iron and manganese deposits, and the herring fisheries are valuable. It is said the Dominion government may take some action to prevent the sale.

FOR CAMPAIGN MANAGER

Cortelyou Is Trusted by President Roosevelt.

Washington, May 28.—George B. Cortelyou is about to step into the shoes worn by Edwin D. Morgan, Zach Chandler, B. F. Jones, Matthew Stanley Quay and Marcus A. Hanna. With the exception of Thomas H. Carter, who was thirty-eight when chairman, he is the youngest man to become chairman of a national committee and the manager of a national campaign.

Mr. Cortelyou is in his forty-first year. William F. Harrity was forty-two when he took charge of the last successful fight the Democrats made for the Presidency, in 1892. Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, was forty-three when he managed the first of the three campaigns which he conducted for the Republican party in 1856, 1860 and 1864. All of these men had participated in political affairs as delegates to conventions, and most of them would be regarded as practical politicians.

Mr. Cortelyou knows politics only as he has seen it from the White House. It ought to be a good school. William McKinley was one of the most adroit politicians of his time. Theodore Roosevelt is commonly spoken of as no politician, but the politicians who have crossed swords with him all declare that as a politician he has few equals, only he plays the game differently from most of them.

Mr. Cortelyou has not been the first private secretary of a President to become a cabinet minister. Daniel Lamont and John Hay have preceded him, but he is the first private secretary who rose to his present position from a subordinate government job and who is to be advanced to the eminence of titular head of his party.

The selection of Mr. Cortelyou for the national chairmanship of the Republican party means that the President himself will have much to do with the campaign. Just as Mr. McKinley took his devoted friend and bosom companion, Mr. Hanna, for his manager, so Mr. Roosevelt takes as the man who will run his canvass one in whom he has the utmost confidence, and one whom he has tested in the most intimate ways and found not wanting.

The day that the selection of Mr. Cortelyou became known to the public, the President said to a caller:

"Win or lose, I have determined that my campaign shall be clean and above board. Mr. Cortelyou may not be known as a manipulator of elections, but I happen to know that he is a very able politician."

Mr. Cortleyou is a fine example of the young American who rises by the sheer force of natural ability and application. He was born in New York city and was educated in the Hempstead Institute and in the State Normal school of Westfield, Mass. He had an inclination for music as a career, and pursued several courses in the New England Conservatory of Music. He is today a very accomplished musician, but he dropped music and took up the study of stenography. This decided his career. He followed the "shorthand" route to the cabinet.

He entered the government service as stenographer to the appraiser of the port of New York just thirteen years ago. He knew his business. He never forgot a thing he heard. Once he attended some medical lectures in the New York hospital and reported them. Nearly twenty years afterward he stood beside the president of the United States, who had been shot down in Buffalo, and, acting on things he had heard then from distinguished physicians, he decided on a course of action which won for him the highest meed of praise. Mr. Cortelyou decided everything on that dreadful day, and apparently he was the only man in the city who had not lost his head.

Mr. Cortelyou is of slight, wiry physique, which is reinforced by an indomitable will. He has never been known to yield to fatigue. There have been many times when, after he was tired out, he has forced himself to go ahead with his work four, five, six hours, always with the same close attention to detail which had marked his work in his fresher moments. He has a clear eye, which looks at you with the steady light of a fixed star. There is not a diplomat in Washington more adroit. He could give many an ambassador points in tact. No one ever heard him boast.

SECRETARY GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.
PHOTO BY BELL.

Mr. Cortelyou has the distinction of never having been a business man, but of being remarkably well equipped to handle business questions. Many of the brightest business men in the United States have a very high opinion of his abilities. Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, consented to serve as treasurer of the national committee only when told that Mr. Cortelyou would be chairman.

Mr. Cortelyou is a great organizer. He works so easily and quietly that he never seems to be busy. But he does a tremendous lot of work for all that.

THE ACRE CONTROVERSY

An Agreement for Its Settlement Is Reached.

New York, May 30.—Baron Rio Branco and Senor Velard, the Peruvian minister, have practically reached an agreement for the settlement of the Acre controversy, according to the Herald correspondent at Rio Janeiro, but the dispatch adds the basis of the arrangement has not been made public. It is reported in Rio Janeiro that the Peruvians have repulsed the Brazilians near the frontier, but a high official declared that the report is untrue.

YAZOO CITY BURNED.

Jackson Miss., May 26.—With every business house of any importance in ashes, the principal hotel and the passenger depot, Yazoo City, a town of 6,000 people, 45 miles from Jackson, is resting after one of the most exciting days in its history.

The fire started yesterday morning and burned until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, destroying a total of 200 houses. The burned district is three blocks wide and twelve blocks long. The estimates of the loss are between $1,800,000 and $2,000,000.

The city is putting in a new system of water works, and the old system, which had wooden mains, was wholly inadequate to meet the demand. Pipes burst all over the city, and it was impossible to get the water even to the first floors of buildings.

A man by the name of Chambliss, a citizen of Yazoo City, was killed by falling walls, and Mayor Holmes was badly hurt.

In the afternoon the fire jumped a bayou and spread to Latonia, a residence suburb, where it destroyed some of the finest homes. About sixty families were rendered homeless.

Sure Relief for Women.

No. 18 Central Ave.
HOT SPRINGS, ARK., April 30, 1903.

Eighteen months ago I was so completely run down that my body ached from head to foot. My back seemed to break in two and I suffered intense pain in the lower abdomen. I could not afford to lay off and take a rest, and no medicine helped me any.

A friend told me how much Wine of Cardui built her up and advised me by all means to take it. The day I took the first dose the recovery of my health began. It was nearly three months before I was entirely cured, but at the end of that time I was in better health than I had been for seven years I took on Wine of Cardui as the most blessed medicine that a woman could possibly take when she feels sick and tired of life.

Anna Nelson
ORATOR, WEDNESDAY CHAUTAUQUA CLUB.

WINE of CARDUI

Mrs. Nelson describes the condition of thousands of women. That condition comes by slow stages. Usually the important function of menstruation is at first slightly irregular. Then comes the painful periods. Bearing-down pains and ovarian inflammation follow. Finally the nervous system gives way and the whole system has become affected and the pains rack the body from head to foot.

Wine of Cardui is a menstrual regulator of established reputation. No woman who takes it suffers as Mrs. Nelson suffered. It gives speedy and complete relief from the torturing menstrual agonies which are making so many women invalids today. Do not let yourself come to the pitiable condition Mrs. Nelson describes.

Secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today and begin treatment immediately.

MONUMENT FOR WRECK VICTIMS.

Peru, Ind., May 28.—A handsome gray granite shaft thirteen feet in height will be unveiled May 30, at the site of the terrible wreck of the Wallace circus train at Durand, Mich.

There will be appropriate ceremonies and many friends of the twenty-four men who lost their lives in the accident will attend. The monument is being erected by means of a fund started and controlled by The Billboard, a theatrical and circus weekly, published in Cincinnati. Subscriptions have been limited to $1 each, so that all who desired might have an opportunity to donate.

The wreck occurred early in the morning of August 6, 1903, the second section of the train crashing into the first section. Besides the twenty-four killed many were injured, and there was much property loss. As most of the foremen of the circus were killed, Colonel Wallace took the shows in hand and reorganized them. Only two stands weer missed by the accident.

Dogs for Red Cross Service.

London, May 28.—The efficiency of dogs on the battlefield, a favorite idea of the German army, is about to have its first real test in the Manchurian campaign. According to a dispatch from Glasgow a Major Richardson, of that city, who for a number of years has made a specialty of training ambulance and war dogs, has just received an order from St. Petersburg asking him to forward as many ambulance dogs as he has on hand for immediate service in the Far East.

FREE TO LADIES When doctors and others fail to relieve you, try W. A. Pyle's Regulator Pill. Valuable secret FREE. Write to-day. Mrs. R. COLLINS, Sta. B-4, Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

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WANTED Men in every state to travel and leave samples at stores; salary $80 per month; expenses advanced. RELIABLE MFG. CO., Dept. 4, 340 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GINSENG True American, Northern Grown, Cultivated. Seed for Fall planting $2 per oz. Plants $1.50 per doz. $10 per 100. Order at once. M. ELLIOT, JR. & CO., ROME, PA.

EXTENSION AXLE NUTS Cure wabbles and make old buggies run like new. Quick sellers; very profitable; Agents Wanted. Also hub covers or sand boxes. Address HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO., Box 45, Pontiac, Michigan

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It's mailed on request six months free.
NORTH AMERICAN MINER,
Dept. 9, 32 Broadway, New York.

$5,000,000 FIRE DAMAGE

Seven Freight and Coal Piers Are Destroyed.

New York, May 30.—Seven freight and coal piers of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad in Jersey City were destroyed by a fire that started about 5 o'clock yesterday on the barge Allen C. Churchill, near Pier 12. The flames spread rapidly. Pier 12 was 800 feet long and was soon ablaze its entire length and the firemen who were trying to fight the fire from the shore were able to accomplish but little.

The flames swept across to Pier 11 and beyond, being finally checked at Pier 5, which is a new coal trestle, steel framed and iron clad. Piers 11 and 12 were full of general merchandise, Piers 7, 8, 9 and 10 were used for coal and Pier 6 was a grain loading pier.

Vice President Loomis, of the Lackawanna, placed the total loss by the fire at $5,000,000, based on the original cost of the piers burned, on the freight stored in them, and to some extent on the loss of business which must necessarily ensue. It also includes the burned canal boats and barges thickly moored between some of the piers. The Lackawanna company, Mr. Loomis said, carrier its own insurance.

POLICE ATTEND CHURCH

To Control Crowds Curious to See Miss Roosevelt.

St. Louis, May 30.—A detachment of police was needed at the First Presbyterian church yesterday to control the curious crowd that assembled to see Miss Alice Roosevelt pass in to Sunday service. So unostentatious was Miss Roosevelt's departure after the service that but few recognized her, and nearly 100 women stood for half an hour in the rain, thinking she was still in the church.

TRUESDALE ADMITS COAL MONOPOLY

WILLIAM H. TRUESDALE
PRESIDENT

Following the example set by George F. Baer, head of the coal trust, the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and the Temple Iron company, William H. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna railroad, admitted in the inquiry before the interstate commerce commission, in New York, that the price of coal is governed by the willingness of the people to pay.

He admitted the price is uniform, and that the railroads maintain a uniform rate, but he denied the rate was set by joint agreement or by a formal meeting held in advance of the issue of price circulars

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

If you are sighing for a lofty work,
If great ambitions dominate your mind,
Just watch yourself and see you do not shirk
The common little ways of being kind.

Thursday.

Words are great forces in the realm of life.
Be careful of their use. Who talks of hate,
Of poverty, of sickness, but sets rife
These very elements to mar his fate.

Friday.

In the realm of brotherhood
Wishing no man aught but good,
Nought but good can come to me.
This is love's supreme decree.

Saturday.

You never can tell what your thoughts will do,
In bringing you hate or love;
For thoughts are things, and their airy wings
Are swifter than carrier doves.

Sunday

I leave with God, tomorrow's where and how,
And do concern myself but with the now.

Monday.

I know not where to-morrow's paths may wend,
Nor what the future holds, but this I know,
Whichever way my feet are forced to go,
I shall be given courage to the end.

Tuesday.

He who harbors hate one hour
Saps the soul of Peace and Power.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Desert Basket Makers

In the midst of a region so repellent that a large part of it remains comparatively unknown and unexplored, one art has reached a state of perfection unattained in civilized countries. This is the art of basket making.

When, in 1599, Marcos de Niza, in his explorations northward from Mexico, entered the great desert region, he found peoples equipped with baskets of wonderful make and of marvelous fineness, such as the enlightened nations of Europe could not produce.

The basket-makers of that time had all the skill that is known to their descendants today. More than three and one-half centuries have passed since then but it has marked no improvements in the art. It was perfect then; it was perfect as far back as the traditions of that early day could trace it. It is an art to which civilization can add nothing; on the contrary civilization threatens it with retrogression.

Almost all the basket-weaving tribes—and that includes nearly every tribe west of the Rocky mountains—have legends pointing to the antiquity of the art. The Pomo Indians of Northern California tell that when the progenitors of their tribe were created, the Great Spirit furnished them with food in conical, water-tight baskets in which the infant gods of war were sent to them, and the Havasupair believe that the daughter of the good god Tochopa taught the art to her daughter from whom the tribe descended.

The basket plays an important part in the affairs of the desert Indian. It is his cradle in infancy; it is necessary in his domestic life, baskets being used in which to store his grain, cook his meals, serve his food, and carry his burdens. It figures in religious ceremonies, in marriage festivals, and in funeral rites. It forms a part of the decoration of his house, and serves him as a repository for his precious turquoise, wampum and other treasures. His water-supply is brought and stored in baskets; the history and traditions of his tribe are woven into basket designs, and of late years, since the curio hunter is abroad in the land, the basket has become a very fertile source of revenue, bringing, in some instances, actual wealth.—From The Mystic Mid-Region, Copyright, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MOJAVE BASKET-MAKER.

From The Mystic Mid-Region. —Copyright, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Cozy Corner

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

Perhaps the Cozy Corner will give me a little space for a few remarks on one of the most interesting questions recently discussed by Miss Bouton—that of the worth of life.

Dr. Talmage gave the only true and correct answer to the question when he said it depended entirely upon the kind of life we lead. It is like asking if a crop is worth cultivating? If it is mostly of weeds and thorns, it certainly is not worth it; if it be of good grain it will repay the trouble of cultivation ten or an hundred fold.

The Savior said that a man's life—his happiness—consisted not in the abundance of his possession. In other words, a misspent life is not life, even as weeds will not make a true crop.

Solomon said: "It is all vanity and vexation of spirit," and surely, if that be true, life is not worth living. A poet tells us that "only love is life; all else is naught," so we see that the answer to this important question will differ according to the temperament of the person answering it.

Youth is called the seedtime of life; manhood the cultivation time, and old age the harvest. Life in middle, or old age is happy or miserable according to the seed sown in youth, and in the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes, first verse, we are told the first thing we are to do is to lay the foundation of a life worth living.

Most of us sow a mixed crop, and therefore will reap a mixed crop. In many cases such a life may at least "pay expenses" and possibly give a little profit, but the weeds will choke the full perfection of the good seed that is sown with them. We are all sowing, cultivating or reaping and we should always bear in mind that life is in the abstract worth living only in proportion as we make it good and true. All else is a failure, and hence it depends entirely upon ourselves whether our lives be worth living for ourselves and for those with whom we come in contact, or whether they be wasted and rendered worse than useless because we have cultivated only weeds, that will choke out the good wherever we go.—H. G. Miller, Tenn.

THE DELUSIVE AIR OF COLORADO

I would like to tell the readers about this beautiful land of Colorado, but it would take more time than I can give, and more space than The Blade would be likely to wish to spare, if I were to try.

Everything is on a grand scale, and one from the east has to become accustomed to the distances before he can expect to realize much about the country.

The air is so clear that one can see the trails on the mountains eighteen or twenty miles away, and many amusing stories are told of tourists. One of these gentlemen started to walk to Pike's Peak one morning before breakfast; it seemed so near that he was greatly astonished to find it still miles away after he had walked nearly all the forenoon, and he returned a sad and tired, but wiser man. The next day, in the course of his walks, he came upon an irrigation ditch, one and a half feet wide, which could easily have been stepped across by a child, but judging by the mountains, he undressed and prepared to swim across it.

Fruits and flowers are plenty and of the richest colors and taste. The climate is most enjoyable, cool mornings and evenings with considerable heat through the day. It rains often, but no one pays any attention to a shower, as the ground will be dry and the sun shining brightly ten minutes after the rain ceases to fall.

The unpleasant feature of this otherwise beautiful city, is the frequency with which the conductors collect car fare: you ride a ways after paying the usual fare, and soon the man comes and demands ten cents more, because you have gone as far as your nickel will take you, and if you do not pay up promptly you have the privilege of walking the rest of the way.

The reason for this, I am told, is because the owner of the railway system is a poor man who is worth only one hundred million dollars, so it is necessary that fare should be collected often to keep the wolf from his door.

Vegetables are sold by the pound, and potatoes are called "spuds," which somewhat bewildered me when I first found them so charged on my grocery bill. All provisions are high priced, and yet every year there is a peach and a melon excursion to little towns near by when every one is made free to all the fruit they can eat.

It is a strange country to me, born and brought up in the east, but the people are kind-hearted, good folks, and I like my home here very much.—"Mrs. H. C."

THE COOK'S OFFERING.

Vacation time is near, and all mothers know then is when an abundant supply of "something handy" for the children to eat between meals is necessary. And there is nothing better for this purpose than

Ginger Cookies.

Melt one cupful of molasses and one-half cupful of butter, add one-half cupful brown sugar, one teaspoonful each of ginger, mixed cinnamon and cloves, and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a very little water. Mix these thoroughly and stir in flour enough to make a soft dough. Turn this on a floured bread-board, and add more flour to make it stiff enough to roll out. Roll very thin, cut with a biscuit cutter, and bake in a quick oven.

For afternoon tea here is a dainty bit.

Chocolate Kisses.

Grate four squares of chocolate and mix with the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs, flavor with a teaspoonful of any favorite extract—vanilla being best—and drop with a teaspoon on to a sheet of buttered paper. Place this on the bottom of an inverted pan and bake until quite firm.

Grated cocoanut may be used instead of the chocolate.

Another toothsome morsel to serve with coffee at a Sunday night lunch, is called

Savory Biscuits.

Mix with the beaten yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, add half a teaspoonful of mustard and a little salt. Spread between thin slices of bread, from which the crust has been removed, place in the oven, or over hot water, until thoroughly heated, and serve at once.

THE CAKE-WALK.

Said the Butter to the Sugar: "Will you dance tonight with me
At the cake-walk to be given in the Yellow Bowl? 'Twill be
The smoothest thing you e'er were in before the evening's end,
And the sweetest, for the Eggs and Baking Powder will attend;
Spring Wheat Flour will come also and Sweet Milk, too, will be there—
She's the cream of all the gathering and as rich as she is fair—
And both Nutmeg and Vanilla may come as a special favor,
I hope they will, their presence to the whole thing would add flavor.
Tall Granite Spoon will lead us through the dance's mystic maze;
He will take us 'round and 'round in a sort of polonaise.
It's sure to be exclusive and a very fine affair
For only the most proper of ingredients will be there;
Yet it's whispered low that later, after the cake-walk turn,
The party all together to the Oven will adjourn;
And if that's true I'll wager a dollar to a dime
The whole affair will wind up with a very hot old time."
—Good Housekeeping.

THE MODEL NURSERY.

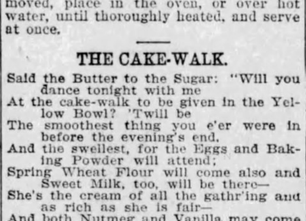
Mothers who visit the St. Louis World's Fair will not fail to take a deep interest and delight in the Model Household Nursery, which will be a feature of the social economy division of the Educational department. This exhibit has the most prominent and conspicuous position in the Palace of Education, and is directly opposite the main southerly entrance of the building. It will be one of the few active working exhibits in its department and will be the only one in the Palace of Education if not in the entire exposition, installed by a woman. It will contain the latest and best of all outward material things pertaining to child life in the home.

This household nursery was originated and is presented by Mrs. Ruth Ashley Hirshfield, of New York city. It will be its fourth appearance. During its short career it has received much praise and been awarded many gold medals.

One of the interesting and perplexing problems of nursery life considered in this exhibit is the infant's first wardrobe and the result obtained is charming and dainty in the extreme. Fineness of material and simplicity of design characterize this wardrobe. There are no ruffles, no starch. The garments are fitted to suit the shape of the wee body and to permit freedom of motion and comfort to the delicate bodies and rose-leaf skin. They are slipped on over the feet, a method much to the taste of the little one. Modern mothers no longer vie with each other on the point of elaboration of the solely ornamental. They do not vie at all.

The crib is also properly clothed. It has a downy, cozy woolen blanket folded to make a thick cushion over the fine, closely-woven wire mattress. This innovation recommends itself for its greater warmth and softness as a bed and its unequalled possibilities of being made and kept absolutely sanitary. The sheets and pillow cases are of fine soft cotton.

Mrs. Hirshfield was a student of Wellesley College, a graduate of the University of New York with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to membership in the Bar of New York state.



That last letter from "Oregon Bach" seems to have stirred up much feeling among the members of the M. G. R., and today we will devote the time to a symposium of these letters, for and against his opinions.

First, an Ohio schoolma'am speaks: I am coming today to defend myself and my fellow teachers from the attack made upon us by that "Oregon Bach." I wish to tell him that all schoolma'ams are not as desperately ignorant as those in Oregon, of whom he writes. In Ohio we can do all that is required of a woman. I am my father's housekeeper, as my mother has been dead for many years; I also teach school for at least eight months in the year and, so far, have fulfilled my duties in both places to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

I thoroughly enjoy my work, and try to be a homekeeper as well as a housekeeper, and there is a vast difference between the two. We have many more of the latter kind than of the first named. I am by no means the sole representative of the domestically inclined school teacher in our state, and probably every state in the Union can show girls who feel as I do in this matter.

After reading his letter, I cannot blame "Oregon Bach" for remaining single, if he has correctly described the girls in Oregon, but there are those who can even "set a hen," and he must not judge the majority by the few samples he has seen. —"Diamond Eyes," Ohio.

"Oregon Bach" has my heartfelt sympathy for being unable to find in his home state a congenial helpmate, for it is woe to the man who takes unto himself a wife who cannot "make good bread, milk a cow and set a hen;" especially a woman who does not consider it an honor to know how to do these things.

Tennessee girls pride themselves on these accomplishments, and to them, add those of hoeing the corn, potatoes and watermelon patches. They can also make shirts to fit.

I am not boasting, but only wish to let "Oregon Bach" know that there are girls who can do all things necessary to a man's happiness, even though he has not met any of them.—"Mountain Laurel," Tenn.

"Maybeth," of Virginia, wonders if "Oregon Bach" ever "allowed that it might have been the pattern of the shirt that was at fault," instead of the girl who made it? In that case, he is the one to blame for the misfit, as he acknowledges that he furnished the pattern.

While we all must pity the sad condition of "Oregon Bach," I am sure we must save some of it for the girls who cannot "milk a cow, make a loaf of bread, set a hen or make a shirt." She is certainly a good subject for pity.—"Roberta," Indiana.

Well! Well! Now are my hopes of ever being fit to be married, crushed to the earth! In vain have I studied and labored, for though I stand well as a teacher, and a practical housekeeper, though I can make bread—and good bread—still I ought to consider it "a sin to think of being married" because I can neither "milk a cow," "set a hen," nor "make a shirt."

As I said, I can make good bread and also puddings and pies and things—no, "John, Jr.," I do not mean "pizen things"—and can cook meat and vegetables in a manner to tempt an epicure—(it is "New England Girl" who is now interrupting me to ask if that last word should not be spelled "ipecac"—I scorn to answer her).

But how am I to learn how to milk a cow, when I have even seldom seen one at close range? And then the horrid beast frightened me with its great, staring eyes and sharp horns. How learn to "set a hen," when my only acquaintance with poultry—which, I assume, includes hens—is when it comes to me from the market ready for cooking, and in no condition to be "set?" And when the men folks of my family prefer to wear the ready made article, how can I ever expect to learn shirt making?

These things do not come in my line; I have no taste or vocation for doing such work, and think it unwise for any one to go beyond what they understand, and can do well, even to gain that greatest of all prizes—a husband.

I still think, though, that there are, somewhere in the world, men who would be satisfied with a sweet, womanly, gracious woman for a wife; one who could look well to the ways of her household, even though she could not do the work of a servant for him, or was unwilling to take the work from a skilled shirt maker, a woman who would be to him an helpmate in the higher things of life, and make herself more of a companion than she could while doing the drudgery of a farm.

If there are such men, and enough of them so that after the other girls are supplied, there be one for me, him will I gladly accept and do my best to make him happy, but if the kind of men of which I speak be extinct, then will I go on as I have done for lo! these many years, thankful to the fate that has made me—"An Old Maid."

Miss Prudence would respectfully suggest that "Hello" is not a lady-like greeting for a girl to give as she asks for admission to the Merry-Go-Round; neither is it considered good form to accuse another member of "stepping on" one's corns, those things being felt rather than spoken of in good society. Let any who have failed to find their names in the list of accepted members think if they have said these things, and try to do better next time.

In the matter of giving addresses for private correspondence, the rule is that such shall be given to none but bona fide members—those who come for the mutual benefit of the M. G. R., and not simply for obtaining addresses. A stamped, self-addressed envelope must accompany each request for names and addresses, and in no instance will more than two names be given to a member at one time, unless good and sufficient reason can be given why more are wished for.

The Chaperone will also suggest to those girls asking for addresses, that the request is better when it comes from the gentleman, indicating that he would, if agreeable to the lady, desire a correspondence. It is for her to accept or refuse. Unless the consent of the party is granted, no addresses will be given to any one.

Certain misunderstandings of the reasons for giving this privilege of personal correspondence having arisen, this explanation seems necessary.

"BROWN EYES"

This is a picture of the M. G. R. member who came down the tree so swift when the bumble bees got after him that he lost all interest in a squirrel pie for dinner.

CONGRESS of PROGRESSIVE WOMEN

EMILY. S. BOUTON

MRS. MARY WRIGHT SEWALL

MRS. MARY WOOD SWIFT

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY

MRS. HANNAH G SOLOMON

FRAU MARIE STRITT

It is interesting to know that the members of the delegation which is appointed from this country to the International Council of Women, which convenes on June 6th in Berlin, are named as "hearers," and are to report the result of the information they obtain at a future meeting of the American Council. This is expected to be the most important gathering of women ever held in the world. Brilliant as was the last conference of this body five years ago in London, when Queen Victoria received the guests, and nobility entertained them, it will be outdone by the one so close at hand in Germany.

We are told that it is, by far, the largest organization of women in existence, numbering seven or eight million members. Twenty-three countries, extending quite around the globe, will be represented; and these representatives are expected "to tell what their countrywomen are doing and saying and thinking at the beginning of the twentieth century." One cannot help wondering what our grandmothers would think of such an organization, and such a gathering!

In an article about the United States Delegates in The Independent, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper says:

The American delegation will be headed by that veteran stateswoman, Susan B. Anthony, 84 years old last February. At the London Congress not one of all the world's eminent women received such an ovation as did Miss Anthony. None present will ever forget that night in Queen's Hall, when three or four thousand people rose to their feet with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as the grand old woman of America came to the front of the platform. * * * When all was ended and faces turned homeward, Miss Anthony said, "Now, girls, you will have to manage the Berlin Council in 1904 without me." And here she is looking forward to it with just as much interest and pleasure as any woman who will attend, longing for the sea voyage, as she is an excellent sailor, and expecting to fulfil all the duties of delegate and speaker.

Everybody knows the one who is to preside over this great assembly, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis. In her quick brain originated the idea of both national and international councils and she planned the preliminary work of the organization in Washington, D. C., in 1888. Since that time the value of her thought has been demonstrated by its adoption in most civilized countries. In London at the close of the sessions ten national councils made up the International body, and since then nine more have been added. It is said of Mrs. Sewall that as an organizer and executive officer she is equaled by few women and surpassed by few men.

The first of the two delegates from the United States is Mrs. Swift, of San Francisco, the president of the National Council. Her alternate is Rev. Anna Howard Shaw. The second delegate is Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, the vice president of the Council and the superintendent of the Florence Crittenden Missions. Her alternate is the president of the National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon. Frau Marie Stritt, a woman of great beauty and power, is president of the National Council of Women in Germany, and in charge of the arrangements for the meeting.

The women of the United States may well congratulate themselves upon being represented by those distinguished for their broad culture, their executive ability and the good work each has individually accomplished.

The committee of arrangements for this meeting made a request of the various National Councils for which it should be awarded a medal.

It was this—that no woman should be selected to speak at the public meetings whose voice cannot easily be heard in the largest auditorium, and that no one should be invited to read papers or speak in the sectional meetings who cannot make herself easily heard in a hall of ordinary size.

If the National Councils have lived up to such an ideal, those who attend these meetings may look forward to pleasure and instruction combined with comfort. I know of nothing much more exhausting and exasperating than to sit with neck craned forward in strained attention to somebody who is supposed to be speaking to the public, but whose words are inaudible.

The request if complied with would cut off some brilliant, thoughtful and intellectual women who deserve to be recognized, it may be said. What of it? Which is the most important, a recognition of individual talent and work, or the rights of the Conference? This is a gathering together of some of the most distinguished women in the world, meeting for consultation upon the vital problems of the day. Any woman who takes up valuable time with speaking in a voice inaudible beyond a limited circle around the platform is guilty of theft, no matter how excellent is her thought and expression. If she knows herself to be lacking in this respect, either she should go into training for the development of her voice, or she should allow some one else to read her written words.

No woman—and no man either—has a right to go before an audience which, through courtesy, is held absolutely helpless, when she cannot send her voice to its utmost limits. It is not necessary to speak so loud, as to enunciate clearly and deliberately, and this can always be done with training. Women are studying parliamentary rules to good purpose. Voice culture should also receive attention, since there are now but few who are not sometime called upon and find themselves compelled to speak to a public whose right it is to hear without strained effort.

The moving idea of Mrs. Sewall in the work of the council and one she has consistently advocated, is what she calls The New Internationalism. In other words she desires the union of the national councils so that their combined force and influence may be directed wholly to the movements for human betterment. Among them are industrial, educational and civic reforms, and legislation for the benefit of women and children.

One which will occupy the attention of the conference to no inconsiderable degree is that of peace, and of arbitration as a method of bringing it to the world. Within the past few years it has entered more and more into the consciousness of women that their influence must be in all countries directed to and concentrated upon the prevention of war.

To women war is always inexorable. Walt Whitman well expresses what this means when he writes:

Beat! beat! drums!—blow! bugles! blow!
Make no parley—stop for no expostulation.
Mind not the timid—mind not the weeper or prayer,
Mind not the old man beseeching the young man,
Let not the child's voice be heard, nor the mother's entreaties,
Make even the trestles to shake the dead where they lie awaiting the hearses,
So strong you thump, O terrible drums—so loud you bugles blow.

Women do not go to war but they stay at home and suffer its bitter consequences which is harder far. They are more sensitive to its unrighteousness, and to its demoralizing effect upon the people because they see it outside of its rush and excitement. No glory of victory can repay them for their sacrifice.

Little wonder is it then that they are turning more and more to the possibility of a world-peace through arbitration. They have faith—these women—that sometime such horrors will be over. Even today they feel that it is

Beautiful that war and all its deeds of carnage
Must in time be utterly lost.

For this, they are together dreaming, striving and working with increasing persistence.

The Visit of the Governor

The sixth grade was humming with excitement. Miss Farlee had just announced that the next day the governor was to visit Gordonsville.

"The governor will drive down this street," she had said, "and he will stop for a few minutes in front of the schoolhouse. We shall all be assembled on the front steps to welcome him by singing 'America.' Word will be sent to the janitor when the procession turns down this street, and he will ring one tap of the bell as a signal. When the bell rings, no matter what we are doing at the time, you will all rise, march through the dressing-rooms, take your wraps as you pass, and go out as quickly as possible, in order not to keep the governor waiting. At one tap of the bell, remember, and don't fly all to pieces when you hear it."

Little Mary John's mind was a blank all the rest of the day. It was impossible to study with such an exciting event in prospect for tomorrow.

She climbed the stile in front of the schoolhouse next morning in time to see the janitor open the big front door and step into the closet beside it, where the bell rope hung.

She wondered how he would feel when it came time to ring for the governor.

The schoolhouse was the most imposing building in Gordonsville. It was built with a basement of stone and three stories of brick over that, and contained ten class-rooms. Of these only the sixth and seventh grades were on the top floor. The rest of that story was taken up by the principal's office and the large hall, which was used for school entertainments.

Winding stairs at each end of the building led from the basement to the top floor.

Mary John never walked down those stairs without a thrill of horror at thought of what might happen if instead of walking out near the wall, where the steps were wide, she should try to go down near the banisters, where they narrowed to less than the length of her foot.

She had heard her father say that those stairs would be a death-trap in case of a panic. She had no idea what a panic was, but she remembered her father's words whenever she went up or down the stairs.

Nine o'clock came, and the sixth grade settled down to work as best it could with the bell likely to signal the arrival of the governor at any moment.

An hour dragged on, and Mary John was trying to fix her mind on her spelling-book, when Miss Farlee called her to the desk.

"I want you to take this note to the principal's office," she said. "If he is not there, you may leave it on his desk."

Mary John tiptoed out. The principal's office was a small room, in which no classes met. The walls were lined with mysterious cupboards and cases, in one of which was a human skeleton. Mary John stood in awe of the principal, and a visit to his room was an event as much to be dreaded as desired. She almost hoped he would not be there, so that she might leave the note on his desk and scurry out without meeting him.

She knocked timidly. There was no answer. She waited. There was a curious muffled sound from the room, and a rattle of small objects falling on the floor. She knocked again. Still no answer. She waited a little longer, and then opened the door.

For an instant she could not think what it was that made the room look so strange. It was all one mass of flickering, dark-streaked red and orange. Mary John closed the door and stood still in the hall.

Then she became sick with terror. Her knees gave way under her. She tried to scream, but only a gasp came. She leaned against the wall and shook from head to foot. Suddenly she went flying down the hall. She must tell Miss Farlee. Miss Farlee would know what to do.

Her hand was raised to open the door of the sixth grade, when it seemed to her that something stopped her. She thought of the day when a rat ran across the floor and Miss Farlee screamed. If Miss Farlee screamed now everybody would run, and there were those terrible stairs.

Mary John began to sob. There was her new blue cloak on its hook in the cloak-room. She must get that before everybody began to scream and run. She stumbled into the cloak-room. It was merely an unfinished corner of the attic. A ladder led to the roof, and beside it the bell-rope came up through a wooden tube from the janitor's closet down-stairs.

Mary John stopped sobbing when she saw the bell-rope. She climbed the first few rungs of the ladder, turned, caught the rope in both hands, and jumped. The rope slid down, and as she dropped in a heap on the floor she heard the big bell high above ring out one tap.

The line of girls was beginning to march through the cloak-room before she picked herself up. They seized their cloaks and hats, scarcely stopping as they passed, and were marching out one by one before her stiff little hands had lifted the precious blue cloak from its hook.

She stepped into place at the end of the line, and followed them out.

The whole building was echoing with the steady tramp, tramp of marching feet. Everybody was hurrying out to see the Governor.

Even Miss Farlee, pinning on her hat as she came, reached the head of the stairs before the last of the line passed.

Down they went, keeping step and setting their feet firmly on the wide outer ends of the steps, round and round, till all the world seemed to Mary John an interminable swell of whirling stairs, and then, at last, out into the playground.

Mary John caught sight of the principal hurrying over the stile and shaking his head as he came.

"Who rang the bell?" she heard him shout. "Go back! The Governor hasn't come yet."

Mary John ran straight across the playground and flung herself at him.

"Don't let them go back!" she screamed. "The school house is afire!"

The Governor came that afternoon, and when he did come he drove past a smoke-blackened, roofless school house and down the street to the door of Mary John's home, where he stopped his carriage and went in.

And to Mary John's last regret, she was too much abashed to be able to think of one thing to say.

—From The American Boy.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR APRIL.
New Work.....Hawkeye.
Solutions.. ....Pauline.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an eminent French naturalist, born August 23, 1769, in Mompelgard, a town then belonging to Wurtemburg, but now to France. His father was an officer in a Swiss regiment. He displayed a predilection for natural history when only twelve years of age, and retained it throughout his life. Among the many honors which his discoverres in this branch of science brought to him was the favor of the French emperor Louis XVIII, who admitted him to his cabinet in 1819, and in 1826 made him Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. His decided opposition to the royal measures for restricting the freedom of the press lost him the favor of Charles X, but under Louis Philippe he was made a peer of France in 1831, and in the following year was nominated minister of the interior, when he was suddenly attacked by paralysis, and died May 13, 1832. His principal work, the "Animal Kingdom," consists of four volumes, and is a classification of all animals into the four superior divisions: Vertebrata, Mollusca, Articulata and Radiata. It is the accepted basis of zoological study. He published the "Natural History of Fishes," in eight volumes, and is credited with being the founder of Comparative Anatomy.

HAWKEYE.

2.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in buy, but not in sell;
My second's in fly, but not in well;
My third is in white, but not in black;
My fourth is in drag, but not in hack;
My fifth is in eagle, but not in owl;
My sixth is in screech, but not in howl.
My whole blossoms forth in the merry month of June,
When flower-bells and wedding-bells ring their sweet tune.

DODE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The barn on a certain farm was 10 ft. square. The farmer who owned it had a rope 40 ft. long. He had also a calf that he wished to keep from straying away. To one corner of the barn he fastened one end of the rope, and at the other end, 40 ft. from the corner of the barn, he fastened the calf so that it could graze all around the barn without getting more than 40 ft. away from the corner. What was the area in sq. ft. over which the calf could graze?

J. ALEX.

4.—AN OLD-FASHIONED BOUQUET.

R H A L N U R
L O E S Y O I
S I S L T G O
P Y L E I R O
P I R A C T P
L E N I N A N
N I O K Y T E

By careful searching, the names of eight old-fashioned garden flowers will be found in the square, most of them blooming in June.

CLEO DAVIS.

4.—QUERY.

Who was the first English captain to circumnavigate the globe, and what was the name of his ship?

W. C. MOLLETT.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Heaven has not made warm hearts and honest hearts distinguishable by the quality of the covering. Goodness is more within, than without, and purity is nearer of kin to the soul than to the body."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of May12.

1.—John Gibson Lockhart.
2.—92 miles, or 7 and 1-7 miles from destination. C meets B 42 and 6-7 miles from starting point. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming acrostic: Loch, Ohio, well, Elam, lore, lees. Primals, Lowell; finals, Holmes.
4.—"Haste makes waste."
5.—Damascus in Syria is the oldest city in the world.
6.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote:
"It is very well to be pleasant
When life goes along like a song;
But the man worth while,
Is the one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong."

Chat.

The solution sent by Chas. Buchanan to his problem answered today is:

A travels 5 miles per hour; B travels 3 miles per hour; C travels 10 miles per hour. A travels 100 miles divided by 5 equals 20 hours; therefore, all must travel 20 hours. C would travel 20x10 or 200 miles, making 50 miles of route traveled 3 times; therefore C must travel 100 miles more than B, so C must gain 100 miles on B before B gets in the buggy. C gains 10 minus 3 equals 7 miles per hour, and 100 divided by 7 equals 14 and 2-7 hours, equals 142 and 6-7 miles, traveled by C. B has traveled 14 and 2-7x3 equals 42 and 6-7 miles, and 42 and 6-7 plus 50 equals 92 and 6-7 miles, the answer.

Any one dissatisfied with this solution will please forward their complaints in a stamped envelope enclosed to the Wonder Column Editor, who will address it and send it on to the author of the problem.

As the authors of the problems printed in the Column are supposed to do their work correctly, and as the space of the Column is too limited to admit of lengthy discussions, the Schoolmistress has decided upon this way of settling the disputes that are constantly arising.

When the criticisms have been duly examined by the author of the problem, she will give him space to correct or justify his own solution.

This resolution has been inspired by letters regarding the "ball of yarn" problem recently printed.

Writing of it, R. E. Hall says: "No woman ever had, has not now, or ever will have two balls of yarn that will fill the requirements of that problem."

Chas. Buchanan also criticizes it, and as W. P. E. does not agree with the author in the answer he gives, it is to be supposed he criticizes it, too.

Of the "turkey problem" W. P. E. says: "Those turkeys must be more than sixty years old!"

Besides the students mentioned above, Geo. W. Haselton and J. G. Teter recited correctly today.

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POPULATION OF CITIES

Estimates of Their Numbers by the Census Bureau.

Washington, May 27, 1904.

"Bulletin 7" of the Federal Census Bureau, contains population estimates of nearly all urban communities in the United States which contained 10,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903. The "bulletin" states that the estimates of the census bureau have been based upon the increase of population of the several municipalities between 1890 and 1900, it being assumed that the same rate of increase would continue during the present decennial period, and that the growth of each year has been equal to one-tenth the decennial increase during the last census decade. It is also stated that in many cases the figures thus obtained have been modified where local conditions have been supposed to either increase or lessen the rate of increase. While it may well be admitted that the census department estimates are probably nearer the correct figures than could be obtained from any other source, viewed as a whole, they are probably far from the truth in many cases. In a large majority of cases the expert figurers who have done the work have simuply divided the total increase of the municipalities for the past decennial period by ten, and have added one-tenth of such increase for each year. Thus the population of Boston for the year 1903 has been estimated at exactly three-tenths of the gain of that city between 1890 and 1900. By adopting this easy method of computation many errors must necessarily have been made. In a few cases, however, the department has gone beyond simple addition and division. The bureau estimates of all cities of 50,000 inhabitants and over in 1903, together with the population of the same in 1890 and 1900 are shown in the appended table:

	1890.	1900.	1903.
Cities of the First Class.			
New York	2,402,591	3,437,202	3,716,139
Chicago	1,099,850	1,698,575	1,873,889
Philadelphia	1,046,964	1,293,697	1,367,716
Cities of the Second Class.			
St. Louis	451,770	575,238	612,279
Boston	448,477	560,892	594,618
Baltimore	434,439	508,957	531,313
Cities of the Third Class.			
Cleveland	261,353	381,768	414,950
Buffalo	255,664	352,387	381,463
San Francisco	298,997	342,782	355,919
Pittsburg	238,617	321,616	345,043
Cincinnati	296,908	325,902	332,934
Milwaukee	204,468	285,315	312,786
Detroit	205,876	285,704	305,623
New Orleans	242,039	287,104	300,625
Washington	230,392	278,718	293,217
Newark	181,830	246,070	265,394
Cities of the Fourth Class.			
Jersey City	163,003	206,433	219,462
Louisville	161,129	204,731	215,404
Minneapolis	164,738	202,718	214,112
Indianapolis	105,436	169,164	191,033
Providence	132,146	175,597	189,742
Kansas City	132,716	163,752	173,064
St. Paul	133,156	163,065	172,093
Rochester	133,896	162,608	170,798
Toledo	81,434	131,822	145,901
Denver	106,713	133,859	144,588
Allegheny	105,287	129,896	138,018
Columbus	88,150	125,560	135,487
Worcester	84,655	118,421	128,552
Los Angeles	50,396	102,479	116,420
New Haven	86,049	108,027	114,600
Syracuse	88,143	108,374	114,443
Fall River	74,398	104,863	114,004
Memphis	64,495	102,320	113,669
Omaha	140,452	102,555	113,361
Paterson	78,347	105,171	113,217
St. Joseph	52,324	102,979	110,479
Scranton	75,215	102,026	107,026
Lowell	77,696	94,969	100,150
Cities of the Fifth Class.			
Portland, Ore.	46,385	90,426	98,635
Cambridge	70,028	91,886	98,444
Atlanta	65,533	89,873	96,550
Albany	94,923	94,151	93,920
Dayton	61,220	85,333	92,566
Seattle	42,837	80,671	92,020
Grand Rapids	60,278	87,566	91,630
Hartford	63,230	79,850	87,836
Richmond	81,388	85,050	86,148
Reading	58,661	78,961	85,061
Nashville	76,168	80,865	82,711
Wilmington	61,431	76,508	81,300
Camden	58,313	75,334	79,811
Bridgeport	48,866	70,996	77,635
Trenton	57,458	73,307	76,700
Troy	60,956	75,067	75,567
Lynn	55,725	68,513	72,350
Oakland	48,682	66,900	70,386
New Bedford	40,733	62,442	68,495
Somerville	40,152	61,643	68,080
Lawrence	44,654	62,559	67,932
Springfield	44,179	62,059	67,423
Des Moines	50,093	62,139	65,754
Savannah	43,198	54,244	64,562
Hoboken	43,648	59,364	64,080
Peoria	41,024	56,100	62,004
Evansville	50,756	59,007	61,482
Manchester	44,126	56,987	60,845
Utica	44,007	56,383	60,097
San Antonio	37,673	53,321	58,016
Duluth	33,115	52,969	57,397
Salt Lake City	44,843	53,531	57,138
Waterbury	28,646	45,859	56,521
Elizabeth	37,764	52,130	56,441
Erie	40,634	52,733	55,365
Charleston	54,955	55,807	56,062
Wilkesbarre	37,718	51,721	55,921
Kansas City	38,316	51,418	55,348
Norfolk	34,871	46,624	55,149
Harrisburg	39,385	50,167	52,951
Yonkers	32,033	47,931	52,767
Portland	35,425	50,145	52,656
Houston	25,557	44,638	50,769

In the table which follows the cities of large area are given in order of magnitude:

	Population. 1903.	Area, acres.
New York	3,716,139	209,218.1
New Orleans	300,625	125,600.0
Chicago	1,873,889	122,008.3
Philadelphia	1,367,716	82,937.0
Austin, Tex.	29,574	54,327.0
San Diego, Cal.	18,620	48,656.0
Rome, N. Y.	15,448	43,623.0
Duluth	57,397	43,116.8
Concord, N. H.	20,421	42,478.0
St. Louis	612,279	39,277.0
Washington	293,217	38,419.2
Denver	144,588	37,920.0
Augusta, Me.	12,031	37,696.0
St. Paul	172,093	35,483.0
Des Moines	65,754	35,926.4
Minneapolis	214,112	34,105.6
Auburn, Me.	13,461	32,480.1
Westfield (town) Mass.	13,063	32,256.0
Taunton	32,713	31,431.0
Salt Lake City	57,138	29,382.4
Millville, N. J.	10,757	29,130.0
Warwick (town)	22,394	28,288.0
Sioux City, Ia.	31,701	28,160.0
San Francisco	355,919	27,760.0
Los Angeles	116,420	27,696.7
Boston	594,618	27,251.0
Buffalo	381,463	26,884.5
Cincinnati	332,934	26,880.0
Pittsfield, Mass.	23,113	26,560.0
Fall River	114,004	25,047.0
Springfield	67,423	24,662.0
Worcester	128,552	23,682.0
Superior, Wis.	36,824	22,424.0
San Antonio, Tex.	58,016	22,950.0
Northampton, Mass.	19,738	22,604.0
Cleveland	414,950	22,427.8
Manchester	60,845	21,700.0
Lewiston, Me.	24,379	20,608.0
Bangor, Me.	22,675	20,480.0
Newburyport	14,937	20,480.0
Haverhill	40,987	20,403.3
Nashua	25,275	19,904.0
Seattle	92,020	19,842.0
Tacoma	45,102	19,598.7
Cranston (town)	24,102	19,328.0
Baltimore	531,313	19,302.0
Leominster (town)	13,928	19,292.8
Biddeford	16,655	19,200.0
Pittsburg	345,043	18,108.0
Waterbury	56,521	18,048.0
Gloucester	26,562	18,007.0
Portland, Ore.	98,635	17,841.0
Indianapolis	191,033	17,778.0
Fitchburg	34,378	17,728.0
Manchester (town) Ct.	11,315	17,586.0
Detroit	309,653	17,564.7
Dover, N. H.	13,335	16,640.0
Kansas City	173,064	16,209.0
Chicopee	20,703	15,963.0
Omaha	113,381	15,680.0
Attleboro	12,463	15,000.0
Framingham (town)	11,920	14,521.0
Milwaukee	312,936	14,574.4
Newark	265,394	14,084.6
Adams	11,710	13,585.0
Portland	52,656	13,790.0
Brockton	43,873	13,770.0
Marlboro	13,549	13,468.7
Louisville	215,492	13,057.5

These are all the towns and cities of 14,000 acres or more; other important cities of large area are as follows:

	Population. 1903.	Area, acres.
Spokane	41,927	12,800.0
New Bedford	68,955	12,372.7
Scranton	107,026	12,333.3
Rochester	170,798	11,833.0
Providence	189,742	11,705.6
New Haven, Conn.	114,600	11,460.0
Hartford	87,836	11,005.6

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

NOT GUILTY.

Tyner and Barrett Set Free by the Jury.

Washington, May 26.—Within 22 minutes of the retirement of the jury in the case of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, tried on charges of conspiracy in connection with their duties as law officers of the postoffice department, a verdict of not guilty was returned. The throng which filled the court room throughout the arguments to the jury hardly had time to leave the building before the jury was back and the foreman announced that a verdict had been reached. Gen. Tyner, expecting a longer wait, had been wheeled from the room and his nephew and co-defendant hastened to give an order which caused him to return.

Gen. Tyner appeared greatly excited as he attempted to face the jury and when the verdict was returned he broke down completely. Several of the jurors wept with him, and all of them shook hands with him.

The Tyner-Barrett case was begun on May 2 and has been before the court 19 full days. A great mass of testimony was offered. The prosecution brought forward an army of witnesses, a majority of whom were former officers of bond investment companies, through which Harrison J. Barrett, the junior defendant, was alleged to have profited after he left the postoffice department by practicing before his uncle who remained in the department.

Judge Pritchard's charge to the jury was long. He had granted a number of the prayers offered by counsel on both sides and in addition his own charges covered a dozen typewritten pages. Among other things he told the jury that it had had an opportunity to observe the conduct of all the witnesses and could take into consideration any interest they may have had in giving their testimony. He called like attention to the testimony of the defendants and the weight that should be attached to their statements. The court said in conclusion that the jury might find the defendants guilty as to each count charged in the indictment or acquit them as to one count and find them guilty as to the other or return a verdict of not guilty as to both counts. Judge Pritchard emphasized the fact that the jury should not be influenced by prejudice on the one hand or sympathy on the other and said the case should be tried solely on its merits and without regard to what effect the verdict might have on the public mind. He gave a definition of conspiracy and made plain the meaning of "reasonable doubt."

ENGINEER OF THE CANAL

Will Leave for Panama During Middle of June.

Washington, May 28.—John F. Wallace, who has been appointed chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Panama canal, will arrive in Washington on June 1, to confer with members

JOHN F. WALLACE.

of the commission. He intends to leave for Panama about June 15 to look over the work done and to make plans for the future.

YELLOW FEVER AND BOLL WEEVIL

Washington, May 25.—Dr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the department of agriculture, has returned from a tour of investigation of the boll weevil and the yellow fever mosquito problems in Mexico. As a result of his investigation he says it is possible for yellow fever epidemics to occur at higher elevations in Mexico than so far has been the case and that such epidemics will occur at the higher elevations if nothing is done to check them. Dr. Howard says, however, that the superior board of health of Mexico is working energetically and trying to improve on the Havana methods. The Mexican government has had a brigade of 900 men at work on the mosquito fight in Vera Cruz since last November, and similar work is in progress at Tampico, Victoria, Linares, Monterey, Progresso, Merida, Cordova, Orizaba and other points on the Vera Cruz lines. Extensive fumigation work is in progress.

Dr. Howard made a thorough study of the boll weevil situation in Mexico but failed to find the boll weevil parasite. He discovered, however, that the boll weevil has reached an elevation of 6,000 feet, which is much higher than it was expected the pest would go, owing to the climate. Mexico cannot adopt the remedial measures which are used in this country and on account of the great ravages of the weevil Dr. Howard expresses the belief that Mexico could never compete in cotton with the United States.

CIVIL SERVICE CENSUS.

Washington, May 2.—A bulletin was issued by the census bureau yesterday gives the total number of employes in the executive civil service of the United States as 150,338. These figures include only those employes who are required to take an examination so that about 85,000 postmasters and employes of small postoffices are excluded, as a result about 150,000 employes with small salaries in the field branches of the War department, about 16,000 employes at navy yards who are classified but appointed under navy yard regulations, and a few thousand in other parts of the service.

Of the 150,383 given 25,075 are employed in the district of Columbia, 137,061 are males, 135,575 are native born and 102,431 are engaged in clerical work.

Of the entire number 46,162 are between the ages of 30 and 40 years, 39,218 between 40 and 50, 30,394 between 20 and 30. One hundred and one are over 80, and 3,422 below 20 years old. More than a third of the number have been employed for less than five years under more than a fifth for less than a year; only 328 have occupied places for more than 40 years. Those who receive salaries of $2,500 or more number 851, less than $720 number 50,001.

Bolivia Wants $10,000,000 Loan.

Washington, May 26.—Ignacio Calderon, who succeeds F. Guachalla as minister from Bolivia to the United States, who will be presented to the President within a few days, has been charged by his government with the arrangement of a railway loan. Bolivia has received $10,000,000 as indemnity from Brazil for the Acre rubber territory, and it is the purpose of the Bolivian government to use this fund as the basis for securing another $10,000,000. This amount, it is estimated, will give Bolivia a complete system of railways.

The Illinois Repaired.

Washington, May 28.—The navy department has been informed of the completion of the repairs to the battleship Illinois at the New York navy yard and of her readiness for immediate sea service. The Illinois was badly damaged in a recent collision with the battleship Missouri.

PERDICARIS' RANSOM.

Terms of the Bandits Cannot Be Accepted.

Washington, D. C., May 28.—The kidnapers of Perdicaris and his stepson, Varley, in Morocco, have submitted their terms for ransom and the state department has decided that they are absolutely impossible of acceptance.

A long cablegram from United States Consul Gummere was received by Secretary Hay today. The consul stated in substance that Rasouly, the bandit who kidnaped Perdicaris and his stepson, Varley, had been heard from and made a set of demands which the British minister and Mr. Gummere had deemed it their duty to lay before their governments. Rasouly demanded that the Moorish forces should be withdrawn from the district in which his band operated, leaving them in control. He asked a large money ransom to be collected from the governors of Tangier and Fez, who happen to be bitter enemies. He further demanded absolute immunity for himself and his followers from pursuit or punishment for the kidnaping and other crimes which they had committed in the past. To cap the climax of his demands Rasouly insisted that the United States and Great Britain should solemnly guarantee the observance by the Moorish government of the foregoing stipulations.

Secretary Hay had a conference with the president and it was agreed that Rasouly's terms could not be met. To grant them would be equivalent to forcing the Sultan of Morocco to abdicate in favor of the brigand so far as Moorish territory was concerned. Moreover the United States government could not, without establishing a new and dangerous precedent, undertake to guarantee the acts of another government.

The next step is in doubt. Admiral Chadwick will be at Tangier by tomorrow evening on the Brooklyn to be followed in the course of a day or two by the remainder of his fleet. As the utmost confidence is reposed in the discretion and judgment of the admiral, the present disposition is to leave him a free hand to deal with this case in co-operation with Consul Gummere.

It is realized here that the French government, which, under recent treaties with Great Britain, has acquired a dominating interest in Morocco, may naturally be rather nervous over any foreign interference in the affairs of that country, and this fact it is suggested may lead to the exercise by the French government of some effective influence in the direction of securing Perdicaris' release, which will obviate any hostile move by Admiral Chadwick.

BANNER YEAR IS OUTDONE

Exports of Manufacturers for 1904 Beat All Records.

Washington, May 30.—Exports of manufactures in the fiscal year which ends with next month seem likely to exceed those of any preceding year. Ten months' figures just presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics exceed those for the corresponding period of any preceding year. The fiscal year 1900 was the banner year in exports of manufactures, but the figures of ten months' exports of manufactures in the fiscal year 1904 exceed by 19 million dollars those for the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1900. The total value of manufactures exported in the ten months ending with April, 1904, was $371,712,301, against $352,671,206 in the same period of the fiscal year 1900, which, as already indicated, made the highest record of manufactures exported prior to the fiscal year 1904.

The fact that the present fiscal year has only two months' record to make and is 19 millions ahead of the highest figures for the corresponding period in any preceding year (1900) seems to justify the prediction that the exports of manufactures in 1904 will be greater than those of any earlier year. The total value of manufactures exported in the full fiscal year 1900 was $433,851,756. Should the present excess of 1904 over 1900 continue during the remaining two months of the year it would bring the grand total of exports of manufactures up to $450,000,000.

Imports of manufacturers' raw materials also make a very satisfactory showing, the grand total of "articles in a crude condition of domestic manufacture" being in the ten months ending with April, 1904, $267,334,221, against $275,641,687 in the ten months of last year, and $273,799,650 in the corresponding months of 1902.

Exports of manufactures have more than doubled since 1894, and imports of manufactures' raw materials have considerably more than doubled since that time.

ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION

To Be Seconded by Cotton, Who Will Speak for Northwest.

Washington, May 30.—Joseph B. Cotton of Duluth is the second of five men to be selected to second the nomination of President Roosevelt in the Chicago convention. Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, Ga., will represent the South and Mr. Cotton will speak for the Northwest. The other three speakers have not been selected definitely. Representative J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, conferred with the president, and Mr. Cotton finally was selected for the honor which has been sought by several men of the northwest. He was the choice of the Minnesota delegation to the national convention and of Representative Bede.

THE YUKON OPEN.

Washington, May 26.—The postoffice department has announced that navigation on the Yukon river in Alaska is reopened, and that mail matter of all classes may be accepted by postoffices for transmission to any destination in Alaskan territory. This also includes mails for Dawson and all other places in Yukon territory. The first trip up the Yukon was made by the steamer Portland, which was equipped with an ice prow, and which carried approximately 14,000 pounds of mail matter. This embraced practically the first shipment of newspapers and merchandise to that section since last November.

Big Mail Carrying Job.

Washington, May 26.—The postoffice department has received bids for carrying the mails from Valdez to Tanana, Alaska, via Fairbanks and Chena, a distance of 620 miles and back, from October 1 to May 31 each year, from next October to May 31, 1906. The contract doubtless will be let to Oscar Foote and Joseph F. Grant, of Alaska, whose bid $21,945 a year or $1,372 a round trip, was the lowest. The only other bid was $50,400 per annum or $3,150 per round trip, submitted by The Northern Commercial Co., of San Francisco. The contract is one of the largest undertakings in the Alaskan service. The schedule calls for 20 days' running time each way, with a maximum weight of mail of 400 pounds each single trip.

Troops Guard Streets.

Brest, France, May 28.—Serious disorders are occurring here in connection with the strike of dock laborers and bakers. A large force of troops is guarding the streets, and the city is practically under martial law. During the morning the troops charged 400 striking laborers, causing great excitement but no serious injuries are reported.

U. S. BOATS ARRIVE.

Population of Tangier Deeply Impressed.

Tangier, May 31.—The United States gunboats Castine and Marietta arrived here during the night, completing with the cruisers Brooklyn and Atlanta, which arrived yesterday the American squadron sent here in connection with the kidnapping by the bandit Raisuli, of Ion Perdicaris, the American, and his stepson, Cromwell Varley, a British subject. The population are deeply impressed by the assembly of so many United States war vessels, and people living outside the city are removing here for safety. The British and American representatives have sent a special courier to the sultan concerning the prisoners. The officials maintain strict secrecy regarding the negotiation in progress.

A death has occured on board one of the American ships. Funeral services were held today.

Bandit Is a Moorish Chief.

New York, May 31.—Jean Hess, an explorer who has just returned from Morocco, in discussing with the Paris correspondent of the Times the kidnapping of Ion Perdicaris and his stepson Varley, said:

"Raisuli is a Moorish chief, an ex-government functionary whom the sultan has forgotten to pay. He hopes by obtaining ransom for his prisoners to get financially square with his former master. There need be no fear in the United States that the cost of expedition will not be paid by Morocco, inasmuch as a Paris financial institution is now preparing to issue a loan to the sultan of $10,000,000."

PEACE TALK IS SERIOUS

Diplomats in Washington Discuss End of Russo-Jap Hostilities.

Washington, May 30.—Washington diplomats are speculating on the probabilities of early peace between Russia and Japan. A good deal of preliminary peace talk has been heard, but it has not yet taken the shape of a formal proposal. The talk is sufficiently positive and definite, however, to create the impression that it is the forerunner of a protocol ending hostilities.

Large financial interests are responsible for the present movement to restore peace in the Far East. They are being badly embarrassed by the prolonged struggle.

Interest rates are being affected and the injurious influences of the war are spreading beyond the combatants. They are hurting the men who make and break kings. It is getting more and more difficult to finance large enterprises. It is said that the war is not only embarrassing the projects of European capitalists, but that it is having a bad effect on railroad construction and other industrial enterprises in the United States. Powerful corporations and individuals are bringing their influence to bear to end hostilities. Those who understand the tremendous power of the corporate and money interests believe that they will eventually succeed in stopping the war.

The course of Japan in the last ten days has given color to the reports that the money interests are working for peace. Japan has lately concentrated all her energies on the capture of Port Arthur, evidently wishing to be in possession there before a peace protocol is drawn up. One of the generally accepted rules of war is that each nation shall retain the territory it controls at the time of signing the peace treaty.

Japan is in far better shape to listen to peace talk than is Russia. The Mikado has already secured nearly everything for which his country went to war. Japan has control of Corea and is fast getting a grip on Manchuria. Those places were the objective points of Japan at the outbreak of war. Russia, on the other hand, is probably little disposed to talk peace.

Some of the Washington diplomats profess to believe that France is preparing to extend her good offices in the direction of establishing peace between the warring nations. If this should be done the move would hardly be prompted by reasons of broad humanity. France holds millions and millions of Russian securities, which have been steadily depreciating in the last six months.

PRACTICALLY EVACUATED

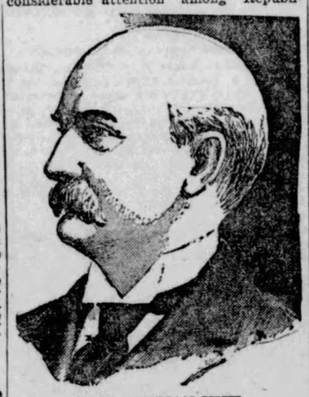
Troops and Civilians Nearly All Gone From Dalny.

Chefoo, May 30. Dalny has been practically evacuated, according to the statements of Sikh and Russian refugees, arriving here by junk. All valuables, ammunition and most of the troops have been taken to Port Arthur. The only civilians remaining are the electrical engineers in charge of the mines laid in the harbor, and also those set to destroy docks and piers. One large Russian warship, probably the armored cruiser Bayan, and three torpedo boats reached Talienwan Bay on Tuesday last, the 24th inst., from Port Arthur, and it was doubtless this vessel which attacked the Japanese left wing, during the battle at Kinchou on the 26th inst. The junks just arrived here, on their way down passed fourteen Japanese war vessels nine miles outside of Dalny, so that the Bayan will likely be captured.

The United States gunboat, Frolic, now here, will go to New Chwang in case that town is evacuated by the Russians.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The recently launched boom of Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, is attracting considerable attention among Republi-



CONGRESSMAN HITT.

cans. The endorsement of Hitt as a vice-presidential candidate is being cordially received.

DOVER WANTS THE PLACE

Would Be Pleased to Be Re-elected National Secretary.

Columbus, O., May 30.—Elmer Dover, the guest of W. F. Burdell, will in all probability be a candidate for re-election as secretary of the Republican national committee. Dover refuses to say whether he will enter the race, but close friends say that he will. Dover refuses to confirm the report that he has been offered a place in the diplomatic service. He left for Chicago today, stopping off in Cleveland to call upon Mrs. Hanna relative to some of the dead senator's affairs.

Russian Gunboat Destroyed.

Tokio, May 31.—8. p. m.—The Russians destroyed the gunboat used at Talien-Wan against the Japanese left during the battle of Nanshan Hill. The name of the gunboat is not known but it was possibly the Bobr.

VOTE ON LIQUOR PLAN

Decisive Action Taken by Temperance Committee by Methodists.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 30.—The Methodist general conference has voted down the recommendation of the committee on temperance providing for a special department of temperance work and authorizing collections for its maintenance. The report evoked much discussion on the floor of the conference, but the final vote against it was decisive.

The report of the missions committee was adopted with the following recommendations:

Favoring the revision by a commission of the ritual pertaining to the marriage ceremony and administration of the sacrament in the Southern Asia district.

Favoring the granting of a subsidy to the Mexican Christian Advocate.

Referring to a commission the unification of Methodist bodies in Japan with power to act.

Favoring the erection, as soon as practicable, of a union theological school for all Methodist missionaries in Europe.

Advising that a special column be provided in annual conference minutes for the recording of special mission gifts, but providing that churches which have not come up to their regular missions appointments shall not have their special gifts recorded in said column.

A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the sudden death of First Grand Engineer Ingraham.

Several of the newly elected bishops were given their first experience as presiding officers over the general conference. Bishops Berry, Spellmeyer, Bashford and McDowell have presided in turn. The others of the new bishops will preside during some of the sessions before final adjournment.

PRAISE FOR JAPANESE

London Papers Hail Kin-Chou Victory as Brilliant Affair.

London, May 30.—The London dailies exhaust the vocabulary of admiration for the Japanese. The achievement at Kin-Chou they regard as proving the absolute military equality of the Japanese with the best European armies, and as qualifying Japan to rank as a great power. The Daily Telegraph says editorially:

"Japan is no longer a great power by brevet rank. Upon the field of Kin-Chou she has taken her final commission and henceforth her intercourse with the west stands upon a basis of reciprocity as well as equality."

Most of the newspapers regard the fall of Port Arthur to be now inevitable.

The Standard is surprised that such a position as Kin-Chou could have been stormed with comparatively so small a loss of life, and says:

"The extraordinary diminuation in the intensity of slaughter on modern battlefields is exercising the minds of many tacticians, for in it may be found the solution of many problems involved in the maintenance of monster armies by Europe."

MONTHS OF SICKNESS

End in Death of Grand Duke Frederick Wilhelm.

Berlin, May 30.—The death is announced of Grand Duke Friederich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The grand duke was born October 17, 1819.

Grand Duke Friederich Wilhelm had been confined to his bed for many months, suffering from an internal complaint. He suddenly became worse yesterday afternoon, soon lost consciousness, and died a half hour after midnight.

The ceremony of taking the oath of allegiance to the new grand duke by the troops took place at 11 o'clock this morning.

To Relieve Port Arthur.

Tien Tsin, May 31.—It is reported here that the first brigade of the first Russian division, consisting of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Siberian regiments, left Tashechao (a point on the railroad, about 20 miles south of New Chwang) for Kin Chou yesterday. The purpose of this movement is not known, but it is believed that the troops are moving to the relief of Port Arthur. They are to be followed by an entire division.

British Whip Thibetans.

London, May 30.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Chumbi, India, says the British expedition on May 26, after a fight of eleven hours, expelled the Thibetans from the village of Palla, close to the British camp at Gyang-Tse. A British lieutenant and three Sepoys were killed and three officers and nine men were wounded. The Thibetans suffered heavily and thirty-seven of them were taken prisoners. Palla is a walled stronghold from which the Thibetans started building works with a view to outflanking the British position.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

Wheat Growth Is Satisfactory, Says Government Report.

Washington, May 31.—The weekly summary of crop conditions, issued by the weather bureau today follows:

With the exception of the northern Rocky Mountain region and Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, where the early part of the week was too cool, the temperature of the week ending May 30 was favorable in all districts, especially in the eastward of the Mississippi river, and in the west gulf states. Oklahoma and portions of Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio and Pennsylvania have suffered to some extent from excessive moisture, while drouth continues over a large part of the south Atlantic and east gulf states. Well distributed and beneficial rains fell over the greater part of Texas and the central Rocky Mountain slope. Light frosts occurred in Wisconsin, and heavy damaging frosts in Montana, Idaho and the eastern portions of Oregon and Washington. Continued northerly winds caused considerable damage to fruit and possibly injured grain in California. Rain is generally needed on the north Pacific coast.

Except in the northerly sections where corn planting is much delayed, this work has progressed under favorable conditions, but the reports indicate that a large amount of replanting will be necessary throughout the central valleys and lake region, due in part to poor seed. Cutworms are causing much damage in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states. A general improvement is indicated in the southern states, where the crop is largely laid by, having reached the earing stage in the west gulf states.

A general improvement in the condition of winter wheat is indicated in the principal wheat states, but the condition of the crop continues very poor in the Ohio valley. Harvest is in progress in the southern states. On the north Pacific coast winter wheat has done well, except in portions of eastern Washington, where it has been injured somewhat by frost. In California the crop is maturing rapidly, but has probably sustained injury by desiccating winds. Early sown spring wheat is growing nicely, and the general outlook for this crop in the spring wheat region is promising. Some fields in South Dakota, however, are weedy and the late sown in North Dakota has not germinated well. On the Pacific coast early spring wheat is doing well, but rain is needed for the late sown.

Nearly all reports respecting oats indicate that this crop has made very favorable progress. Early oats are heading as far north as the central Mississippi valley and the southern portion of the middle Atlantic states. Harvesting continues in the south.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, May 28—Bradstreet's today says: The situation is rather more irregular. Distributive trade, stimulated by better weather in some sections, has improved, but is still behind a year ago. Cereal crops, particularly winter wheat, show improvement, but cotton reflects drought by conditions in the south Atlantic and gulf states, while good reports come from west of the Mississippi. The industrial situation is hardly so satisfactory, a slowing down being noted in many leading industries, the number of idle persons is growing and unskilled labor shows in some sections a woeful lack of foresight and knowledge of real conditions. Current railway earnings continue to show declines from a year ago.

Detailed telegrams from western markets show a liveling up of distributive trade. Better weather is stimulating retail demand at the south, but in the northwest rains at some markets have been unfavorable to current distribution. The rather better tone noted in eastern leather and shoe markets continues this week.

Dullness in the iron trade is responsible for a further weakening in pig iron. It is very generally a buyers' market but values are low, and the third and fourth quarter dividends will have to be considered. Steel products are rather quieter, although there is some business doing in the west in light rails at reductions and in bars for the use of car builders. The copper market has moved lower this week, as has also lead.

Wool is dull and in hand-to-mouth demand at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, but is selling actively at prices equal to or above a year ago at the west, with one-half of the spring wool clips reported sold. The dry goods market has shown more activity this week than for a long time. Business failures in the United States for the week ending 26th number 184, against 215 last week, 181 in the like week in 1903, 163 in 1902, 144 in 1901 and 135 in 1900. In Canada failures for the week number 14, against 11 last week, and 23 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, May 31.—Close.—The close of wheat prices today, which marked the passing of the May deal, was strong. The deferred futures closed steady. Cash and May sold for $1.01½, while July and September sold at 85¾@85¾c.

The rise of near options was fast when the bulge set in. It was entirely due to keen strife developed by the shorts in seeking cover for their holdings. Chicago traders were acting in the same spirit, and prices generally felt the new strength.

The Liverpol market closed weaker. The weekly government report was bearish in tone, but stated that outworms were at work in the fields of the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states.

Outside markets were dull, with the exception of the general coverings by shorts in near options. Flour sales were reported medium. Country receipts large. Elevator interests estimated acreage to be 10 per cent larger than last years crop. Clearances were 167,000 bushels. Ten loads wer reported for the seaboard during the past two days.

Under the influence of receipts in wheat, which accumulated during the three-day vacation, wheat prices this morning opened weak. The cash wheat and deferred futures were all down ½c. The noon market was a bit stronger, cash, May and July being ¾c up while September was only ⅛c higher.

With the settling up of the May deal today, cash demand grew weaker. The receipts were about the estimates figured, while the visible supply did not decrease in the proportions anticipated. The dealing is mostly carried on by professionals, the public caring little to venture.

The weather map was not wholly unfavorable. The northwest was cool, showery and cloudy, which was the general report for all grain territories. Cables were ¼d lower with the undertone easy. Broomhall cabled the large India shipments had a depressing effect, aided by heavy liquidation in process.

Primary wheat receipts today were 698,000 bushels, against 262,000 last week and 702,000 a year ago. Shipments were 599,000 bushels, against 250,000 and 632,000.

The close of corn prices were strong in the face of the reported large interior elevator receipts. The shorts became active in the covering game, giving the cereal a good boost. The weekly government reported a good growing condition existing throughout the country. The cash situation took a turn for the better immediately after the noon hour. Clearances were 12,000 bushels.

May and July corn opened ¼c weaker. September followed in the same trend. Prices at noon were higher, improving under the sharp buying by the shorts, which set in, carrying the market to a higher level. The offerings were light. The receipts, which were anticipated to be large, were considerably smaller.

Broomhall cabled the Liverpool market opened ⅝d lower but followed by a bulge. Later, however, the foreign market fell back, participating in the depression in wheat. Argentine was reported underbidding the American cereal abroad. Nebraska, which has been yielding up large receipts, is thought to be well cleaned up. The traders at this time of year expect larger receipts between the time of seeding and the first cultivation of corn.

Primary corn receipts today were 1,175,000 bushels, against 593,000 last week and 2,070,000 last year; shipments were 356,000 bushels, against 440,000 and 947,000.

Oats closed firm. The market participated in the general advance. A larger yield was estimated by crop experts.

The opening of oats was steady. There is apparently but little incentive in the market. Noon prices were weaker, the deferred futures falling lower. The wire news tells of a heavy liquidation in Chicago pits. The receipts for the past three days have been large, having a tendency to force prices downward.

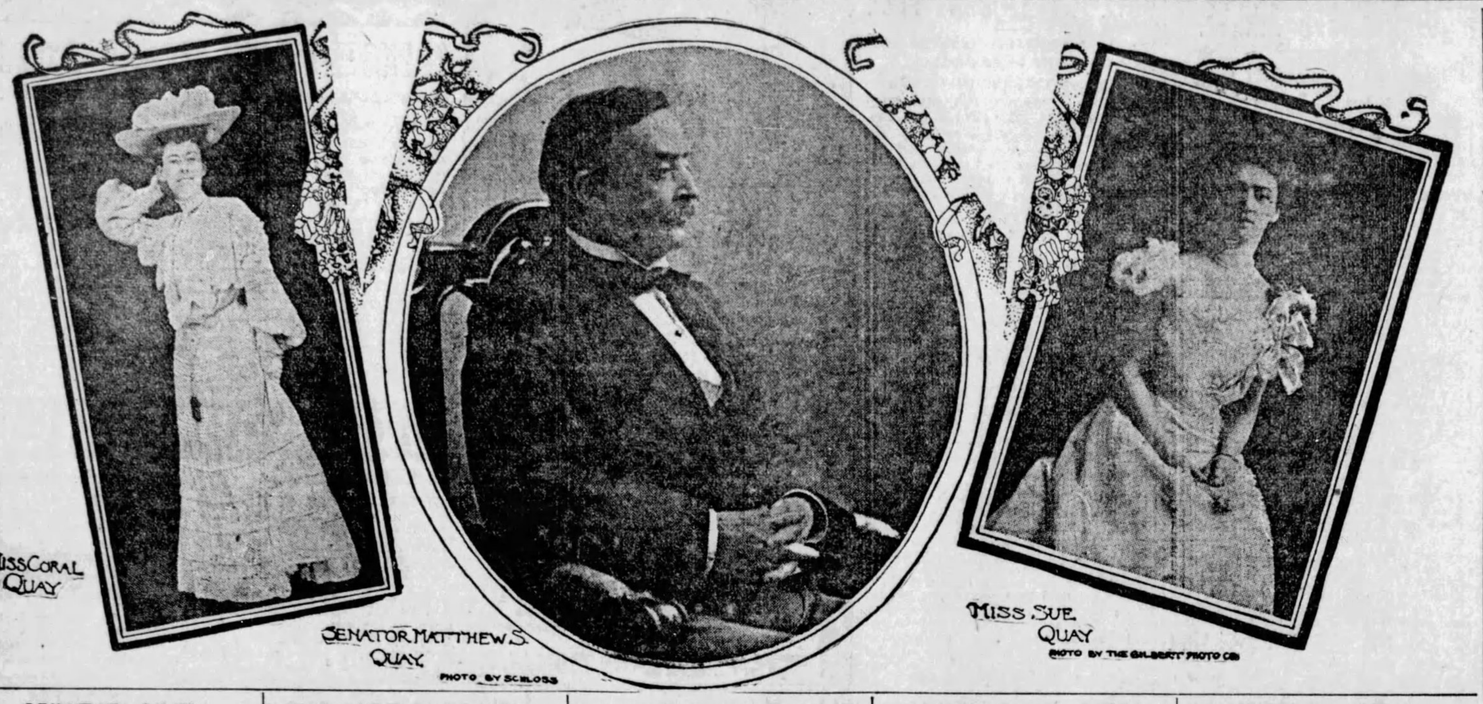
Clover seed closed today a featureless market. Prices were steady. One sale was the only transaction made during the entire session.

The opening prices of clover seed were steady. The market has nothing of interest for the public. Noon prices were steady. There is no movement apparent, no receipts or shipments being recorded.

TOLEDO.

May 31 May 28

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	$1.01½	$....	$....	$1.01½	$1.03
May	*1.01½	1.02	1.01¾	1.01½	1.03
July	89½	90	84¾	89¾	90
Sept	85½	86¼	85½	85¾	86
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	53	53
May	52¾	53	52¾	53	53
July	49¾	50	49¾	50	50
Sept.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	43	43
May	43	43	43	43	43
July	40	40	39⅞	40	40
Sept	31¾	31¾	31¾	31⅞	31¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	6.20	....	....	6.20	6.20
Oct.	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½
$2,759; 1901, $3,587.		



SENATOR QUAY.

Pennsylvania Senator Dead at His Beaver Home.

Beaver, Pa., May 28.—Senator Quay is dead. The end, which had been expected during the earlier hours of the day, came at 2:50 this afternoon.

All members of the immediate family were present at the senator's home when final dissolution took place.

Senator Boies Penrose, Miss Annie Pennypacker, of Washington, and W. F. Wright, of Philadelphia, until recently private secretary to Senator Quay, reached here today. Senator Penrose arrived about 10:10 o'clock, and was hurried to the Quay home. He was at once admitted to the sick room, but of course could not talk to the patient, the latter having been unconscious since 3 a. m.

The immediate cause of the senator's condition was exhaustion due to inability to assimilate nourishment. He has taken no food since 3 a. m. Chronic gastritis and inflammation of the stomach is the foundation of the trouble.

The above statement was given out by Dr. Wilson under authority of the Quay family.

A PARALLEL CASE.

Among the striking parallels between the sinking of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk and that of the Japanese battleship Hatsuse is the fact that a prince of the imperial family of each country respectively was on board the vessel that went down and was at the time actively engaged in his duties as a naval officer.

The fortunate but narrow escape of the Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the Emperor Nicholas, who was standing on the bridge, close to the galant Makaroff,

PRINCE FUSHIMI

when the explosion beneath the Petropavlovsk occurred, has become well known in all it details. It has not yet been announced what was tho fate of a Japanese imperial prince, who, it may be presumed, was on the Hatsuse when she struck a mine and sank in almost as terrible a manner as her Russian counterpart. This was Prince Fushimi, a lieutenant commander on the Hatsuse. There is no report whether he escaped or not, or even that he was on board when the disaster occurred, but he was regularly connected with the ship.

LIVES SAVED BY ONION

Vegetable Figures in Narrow Escape of Priest and Companion.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 30.—An onion saved the lives of Rev. W. S. O'Meara, a Roman Catholic priest, and A. E. Doyle, who have just returned from a fishing trip to Lake Kampeska. The two were standing in a doorway of a cottage during a severe electrical storm. Mr. Doyle picked up the onion, took a bite and, thinking it poisoned, stepped outside to spit it out. Father O'Meara following him. A few seconds later a bolt of lightning struck the cottage, almost destroying it, and shattering to splinters the door frame in which they had been standing.

INDIAN COUNCIL JULY 4

Tribes Will Participate in the White Man's Sports.

Rapid City, S. D., May 30.—Indians on the Rosebud, Pine Ridge and Standing Rock agencies, besides a strong delegation from the Crow tribe in Montana, will hold their annual council here July 4. Besides their tribal ceremonies the Indians will enter the lists in the white man's sports and games that have been arranged by the citizens.

The government Indian school here is increasing in popularity among the tribes, and attract large numbers of Indians when the closing school exercises are held.

LIGHTNING INTERFERED.

Winsted, Conn., May 25.—George Eaton cut down a big chestnut tree last winter and Monday started to haul the log to his woodhouse.

"It's mine," said Fred Bailey, his neighbor. "It stood on my land."

The neighbors waxed very unneighborly in the dispute. It began to rain. They retired under a tree for shelter and the dispute grew hotter as the rain fell faster. Then a stroke of lightning splintered the log they were quarreling about.

"I don't want it. I'll be neighborly and give it to you," said Eaton, gazing on the splinters of the tree.

"You can't shove it off on me that way," said Bailey. "And you had better take it out of the road before the city gets after you for obstructing the highway."

KIN CHOU CAPTURED.

Fierce Fight and Enormous Loss on Both Sides.

Tokio, May 27.—The Japanese army swept the Russians from Kin Chou last evening in a desperate night attack, stormed the almost impregnable position of the Russians on Nanshan Hill, west of Talien-Wan. The battle raged in the hills all through the night and fragmentary telegrams from the Japanese headquarters report that the engagement is still in progress and that the Japanese are still pursuing the Russians south from Nanshan and the head of Talien-Wan Bay. The Russians had made elaborate preparations to check the Japanese movement south on the Liao Tung peninsula toward Port Arthur.

They had fortified the high ground on the south shore of Talien-Wan Bay, their works extending to the east and the west. The extreme Russian right was at Hushangto and the extreme left at Nanshan Hill. This hill was the strongest part of the line; a series of batteries, strongly emplaced, crowded its crest, while rifle pits extended around its sides. Mines had been placed lower down on this hill and around the base on the northern and eastern sides were stretched well-made wire entanglements. Another line of defense, also protected with entanglements, extended from Yen Chia Tung near the head of Talien-Wan Bay, due north of Liuchia Tien, which lies south of Kin Chou.

A strong Russian force was posted at Kin Chou. It consisted of infantry and artillery. The Japanese first occupied the line of hills to the east of Kin Chou. Their position had formed an almost perfect right angle, showing its southern front to Talien-Wan and its western front to Kin Chou. Chiu Li Can village was the apex of this angle; the extreme right of the Japanese line rested at Chen-Chi-Tien, which is almost due north of Chin Li Chan, with the extreme left was at Chaitsuhe, a village due east of Chiu Li Chan. Back of this angle the attacking force assembled in complete security.

The Russians apparently attempted to draw the Japanese attack last Saturday, for their batteries opened fire slowly on the enemy on that day. The Japanese, however, refused to be drawn into an attack until the positions of the Russians, their guns and their strength had been fully developed. To this end the Japanese began a series of careful maneuvers, their officers working their way close enough to the Russian position to draw the enemy's fire. They thus secured fragments of shells for the purpose of ascertaining the calibre of the Russian guns.

They discovered that the batteries on Nanshan Hill included four howitzers of about 15 centimeters calibre; 10 old style cannon of between 9 and 15 centimeters calibre and two quick-firing guns of 12 centimeters. The Japanese discovered also a number of large emptacements they did not learn the number of guns contained therein. These emptacements faced to the north and to the east. The guns fired by the Russians developed at range of 8,500 metres. Eight heavy guns posted on the Russian right in the vicinity of Hushangto also were discovered and another strong Russian position developed by these reconnoisances was on another hill southwest of Nanshan Hill, where the Russians had a series of shelter trenches.

On the shores of Talien Wan Bay, close to the head of the bay, the Russians had established a series of positions. Here were set up the searchlights which nightly played over the Japanese angle in the hills to the northeast. Further reconnoisance developed the fact that west of Liu Chia Tien the Russians had no defenses. Extending to the northward from Yen Chia Tien to the west coast of Liao Tung peninsula there were no defenses whatever, except the force posted at Kin Chou. This gap in the defenses was a fatal defect in the Russian position, and when it was perceived the Japanese extended their right to the north and east, enveloping Kin Chou and the Russian extreme right. The Japanese left also was extended to Wang Chia Tung on the shore of Talien Wan Bay and the center moved forward.

Wednesday morning at 5:30 the Japanese attacked Kin Chou and for three hours they had an artillery duel with the batteries on Nanshan Hill. The Russian gunners searched the Japanese lines with their fire, but failed to inflict much damage. The battle was resumed at dawn on Thursday.

Three Japanese gunboats then entered Kin Chou bay and in co-operation with the artillery on shore, shelled the Russian positions on Nanshan Hill.

A Russian gunboat in Talien Wan Bay steamed close to the shore and shelled the Japanese left. From dawn the batteries on both sides hammered away at each other.

St. Petersbug, May 27.—Owing to the fact that communication with the defending army at Port Arthur is cut off the war office here admits that it is not in a position to question the Tokio and other reports that the Japanese have carried the outer works at Kin Chou. But from what is known of the disposition of General Stoessel's forces the authorities apparently are convinced that only the old town of Kin Chou was taken. The heights to which the Russians are said to have retired are really the key to the entrance of the Kwan-Tung peninsula. They are situated eastward of the town. They are 2,100 feet high and are called Liao-Hu Shan. The position was strongly fortified and was of exceptional natural strength, due to the fact that it could not be reached by the guns of warships. If this position has been taken the war office believes there must have been very heavy loss on the side of the attackers. It is not believed that the Japanese will venture to cross the Neck, as an advance within this position (Liao Hu Shan) in their rear would subject them to attack both from Liao Hu Shan and from General Stoessel's main force, which Tokio dispatches say is across the lower end of the neck. The statement made by refugees from Port Dalny that the Japanese have occupied San Shi Li Pu, almost due west of Dalny, is discredited, although Rear Admiral Witshoeft has reported that the Japanese bombarded the coast near that point. St. Petersburg is filled wih all sorts of rumors regarding fighting, which the general staff has for three days been convinced is in progress on the lower part of the Liao Tung peninsula, but nothing official has been received. For instance, a story is going the rounds that General Fock, who is in command of the Russian advanced position at Kin Chou, got between two of the enemy's columns, inflicting heavy losses on them but the news is being held from announcement until today, the anniversary of Emperor Nicholas' coronation.

A special dispatch from Lia-Yang also repeats with slight variations the report cabled to the Associated Press May 28 regarding the loss of 15,000 Japanese before Kin Chou, saying that the enemy's columns got into a cross fire from General Fock's artillery. This seems to have no real foundation, in fact the idea that a Japanese movement upon General Kuropatkin's position is awaiting upon the result of the present operations against ort Arthur is strengthened. A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press at Liao-Yang last night mentioned the existence at the Russian headquarters there of the belief that there has been a change in the enemy's plans.

General Kuroki is bringing up heavy supplies and guns to his position at Feng Wang Cheng.

London, May 27.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News, dated today, says:

The fighting which culminated in the Japanese occupation of Kin Chou, was practically confined to an artillery duel which, beginning at dawn of May 20, continued without intermission for five hours.

"Three Japanese warships in Kin Chou Bay co-operated, firing with heavy guns on the Russian position. A Russian gunboat in Talien-Wan Bay also joined in the fight, bombarding the left flank of the Japanese army.

"Kin Chou castle was occupied by the Japanese at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock this morning.

"Later the Russians were driven from their position on the southern heights. The Japanese are now in pursuit of the retreating Russians."

London, May 27.—4:36 p. m.—The Japanese legation has received the following official dispatch from Tokio:

"Kin Chou and all the heights in its vicinity have been taken and our troops are pushing the Rusians towards Port Arthur."

DESTROYERS WERE SUNK

Intercepted Correspondence Tells of Russian Losses at Port Arthur.

Tokio, May 30.—Certain Russian correspondence which has been intercepted by the Japanese at the blockade of Port Arthur gives the information that some Russian torpedo boat destroyers have been sunk by mines outside of Port Arthur as well as details of the placing by the Rusians of the mines which effected the destruction of the Japanese battleship Hatsuse on May 15.

The Sixth Japanese squadron, which was blockading Port Arthur, overhauled and searched a junk and seized a number of letters written by Russian officers. One letter said that a torpedo boat destroyer had successfully placed a series of mines during the night, which preceded the loss of the Hatsuse and, continuing, tells of the loss of some Russian torpedo boat destroyers. How many is not mentioned, but it is indicated that there were at least two.

A Russian Rumor.

New Chwang, May 27.—The Russian authorities declare that a Japanese battleship nas been sunk by a submarine boat and that three craft of this class are now at Port Arthur, and another en route to Vladivostok by rail. A French priest, just arrived from Mukden, says there are 20,000 Russian troops stationed there, and that an army of 100,000 men is at Liao Yang with heavy reinforcements arriving daily.

Feng Leng Keto, who was deported by the Russians in July last, and escaped, has recently returned, and has gathered 5,000 brigands near Kwan Ling, and is harassing his old enemies.

Kuroki Advancing.

Paris, May 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien telegraphs that according to a private dispatch from Liao Yang, General Kuroki's army has begun an attack on the Russian position on the Liao Yang road and that it is believed what will prove to be a decisive battle is progressing.

Swept Them Out.

Tokio, May 27.—The Japanese troops have swept all the Russians from their defenses west of Talien-Wan Bay. It is now improbable that the latter will be capable of offering any further serious resistance in the territory north of Port Arthur.

Complete Blockade.

Tokio, May 27.—10 a. m.—Admiral Togo has now established a complete blockade around the southern end of the Liao Tung peninsula. This completely envelops Port Arthur from the seaward and probably marks the opening of the final investment of the town and its fortifications.

Coolies for South Africa.

Hong Kong, May 25.—The British steamer Tweeddale sailed from here today for Durban, Natal, with 1,055 coolies. This is the first batch of coolies going to South Africa to work in the Transvaal mines.

Stoessel in Strategical Position.

Mukden, Monday, May 30.—According to advices received here, Gen. Stoessel's force has taken up a strategical position near Port Arthur, which is supported by the guns of the outlying batteries and the fortress. It is believed here that Ge. Oku has received strong reinforcements from the Japanese army which landed at Takushan. There is little change in the situation to the eastward of Liao Yang.

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

Their Army Closing in on Port Arthur's Defenses.

Washington, May 28.—The following cablegram from the foreign office at Tokio was received at the Japanese legation today:

"Tokio, May 28.—The commander of the army attacking Kin Chou reports that a detachment of our troops consisting of infantry, artillery and engineers occupied Nan-Kwan-Ling on the morning of May 27. The enemy fled in the direction of Port Arthur after burning a railway station at Shan-Shi-Hli Tao, northwest of Dalny. On the 26th our troops captured 50 guns, besides many other things. The number of the enemy's dead alone and left in the field amounted to 400. Our casualties, including dead and wounded, is estimated at 3,000."

Tokio, May 28.—The Russians have abandoned Nan Quan Ling and have been driven from Sanchilip, retreating towards Port Arthur. The Japanese have captured fifty cannon. The Russians left 400 dead in the Kin Chou-Nanshan fight. On the Japanese side the killed and wounded number 300.

Rome, May 28.—According to a dispatch from Tokio received here the Japanese have attacked the town of Talien-Wan. Their occupation of the junction of the Dalny railroad with the main Port Arthur line, it is added, isolates Port Dalny.

St. Petersburg, May 28.—Capt. Jakovleff, former commander of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk, who was wounded when his ship was destroyed at Port Arthur, April 13, in an interview regarding the possibility of the Japanese capturing Port Arthur, declared that it would take 150,000 men, with magnificent artillery, to accomplish the task. Asked as to the number of men in the Port Arthur garrison, Captain Jakovleff said it was much larger than was stated in the telegraphic reports, being much over 25,000, but he declined to state what would be the exact number when the defenders of the Kin Chou positions retired within the fortress. He discussed with some detail the difficulties of the approach. After the outer line of fortifications is reached, said he, a great number of detached positions must be captured before the enemy could even reach the inner ring of defenses. The taking of each position would necessitate a bloody battle and their capture would leave the citadel untouched, and to his mind, impregnable.

London, May 28.—The Tokio dispatch to the Associated Press and Japanese official accounts are the only detailed descriptions that have yet reached London of the brilliant Japanese victory at Kin-Chou, which is hailed by the London Press as establishing an even stronger claim than did the Japanese operations on the Yalu river to their superiority on land as well as by sea, since in the case of Kin Chou the Russians had ample time to carefully prepare their positions. It appears that the conclusive victory was immediately followed up, for the Morning Post's Tokio correspondent asserts that the Japanese have swept the Russians from their defenses west of Talien Wan. And if the Daily Telegraph's generally well-informed correspondent is correct apd the Japanese already are nearing Port Arthur, the Russians must have suffered a complete rout at Kin Chou. That this is the case would also appear from rumors of the capture of Russian artillery.

Fought Against Great Odds.

Tokio, May 28.—A Japanese officer of high rank made the following statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press: The Japanese in attacking Kin Chou and Nan Shan Hill had to fight against great odds. The Russians were in full command of the strategical advantages afforded by nature, and these advantages were augmented by the newest inventions for defense. The forts on Nan Shan Hill were armed with heavy guns. The Japanese had only field guns, heavy guns being unavailable on account of the difficulties of transportation.

Nearing Port Arthur.

London, May 28.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he learns that the Japanese troops are now within twelve miles of Port Arthur and that the Russians suffered heavier casualties than the Japanese who have taken guns and other material and a few prisoners. He predicts a further surprise as Japan is now increasing her efforts in all directions.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the Japanese captured many guns at Kin Chou.

Loss of Life on Hatsuse.

Tokio, May 28.—Revised figures show that 61 non-commissioned officers and 378 blue jackets were killed and drowned, 7 officers and 13 non-commissioned officers and 50 blue jackets slightly wounded and 12 blue jackets seriously wounded in the sinking of the Japanese battleship Hatsuse by a mine off Port Arthur on May 15. Two hundred and thirty-five non-commissioned officers and men lost their lives on the cruiser Yoshino which was rammed and sunk by the cruiser Kasuga on the same day that the Hatsuse was blown up. The navy department has not yet received a detailed report of the two disasters.

Hard on Correspondents.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—Viceroy Alexieff has decided not to allow any more foreign newspaper correspondents to join the Manchurian army, at least for the present. None of those at Mukden have been yet allowed to go to Liao Yang, much less to the front. When permission is granted it is probable that some sort of pledge will be exacted which will require them to remain there until the end of this year's campaign on the ground that if they depart at all they would take away information concerning the Russian dispositions, equipments, guns and transportation facilities, which would be published beyond the jurisdiction of the Russian military censors and might prove of great value to the enemy.

ADVANCE ON KWAN-TIEN

Russian War Office Hears from Kuropatkin.

Tokio, May 31.—Four gunboats, two destroyers and two torpedo boats sent to Port Arthur early on Monday morning by Vice Admiral Togo, effected a careful reconnoissance, facing a heavy fire from the land batteries. They discovered a new Russian searchlight station and one or two new forts on the Liao Tien Shan promnotory. Number three gunboat was struck by a shell which killed one petty officer, injured three men and damaged one of her guns. The other boats escaped without any damage.

Mukden, May 31.—The Japanese on the night of May 28, made another attempt to block Port Arthur by sinking merchant vessels in the harbor entrance. The attempt was discovered through the operations of a searchlight and one Japanese gunboat and two torpedo-boat destroyers were sunk. The merchantman then retired.

LEAVE MUCH PROPERTY.

Barracks and Storehouses at Dalny Remain Uninjured.

Tokio, May 31.—The Russians evacuated Dalny so hastily that they failed to destroy much property which will prove highly valuable to the Japanese. Gen. Oku's scouts report that over 100 barracks and storehouses remain uninjured. The railroad and telegraph stations with 200 passenger and freight coaches are also uninjured. The Russians destroyed the big pier and blocked all the dock entrances with sunken steamers. They destroyed all the small railway bridges in the vicinity of the docks but left the jetties uninjured. It is evident that the Russians fled quickly when Nanshan Hill was lost, expecting that Gen. Oku would immediately take possession of Dalny. All previous reports of the occupation of the town are false.

COSSACKS ARE ROUTED

Russian Losses Are Seven Killed and One Officer Wounded.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—1:30 p. m.—The war office has received detailed report of the fight at Al Yang Pien Men, about sixty miles northeast of Feng Wang Cheng, on Saturday night, in which two battalions of Japanese infantry and one squadron of Japanese cavalry, numbering about 2,200 men, attacked five squadrons of Cossacks. The Russian losses were seven Cossacks killed and one officer wounded and nine horses killed. The Cossacks were encamped twelve miles northwest of Kuan-Dian-Tian, which was held by several Japanese battalions, two of which, and one squadron of cavalry left May 28 for Saimatsza. This force encountered the Cossack bivouac at 10:30 o'clock the same night, and attacked the Cossacks, who retired in good order, keeping up a running fight along the road to Saimatsza. There was a great deal of firing on both sides, but like most fighting in the dark, it was very ineffective, as shown by the smallness of the Russian casualties. It is believed the Japanese did not sustain any greater casualties, but according to the account the majority of the Japanese squadron was wiped out. After reaching Saimatsza, May 29, the Japanese returned to Kuan-Dian-Sian, apparently not liking the vicinity of the Cossacks, and in view of the possibility of Gen. Rennenkampff bringing up reinforcements. The war office attributes little importance to this engagement, which was heralded from Tokio as a Japanese victory.

Press Sparing in Comment.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—The Russian press is sparing of its comment on the Kin Chou affair, but there is an evident disinclination to accept the Japanese official reports in their entirety. The general tone of the papers indicates the belief that even the fall of Port Arthur would not decide the war. Much praise is given for the splendid defense of Nanshan made by the Russians against superior numbers.

Emperor Hears From Kuropatkin.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—The emperor has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin under yesterday's date:

"A detachment of Japanese cavalry, consisting of 150 sabres, moved forward from the main body May 27 and approached within eight kilometers southeast of Wa-Fang-Hoon station, but on encountering our frontier guards fell back rapidly.

"On May 26 a Russian patrol heard heavy artillery fire in the direction of Kin-Chou."

Awaiting Execution.

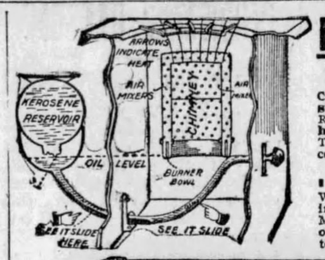
Liao-Yang, May 31.—Seventy condemned Chinese bandits are here awaiting execution. The local Chinese governor, in view of the troublous times, has been empowered to behead bandits without referring their cases to the Chinese authorities at Mukden.

Fishing Rights Granted.

Seoul, Corea, May 31.—After a long period of quibbling the Corean cabinet has granted the Japanese government fishing rights off the west coast provinces of Corea.

To Attack June 15.

London, May 31.—The attack on Port Arthur, the Chronicle's Tokio correspondent telegraphs, is expected to begin about June 15. Correspondents will leave here on June 10 in time to see the capture, probably about June 20. The correspondent also says that 10,000 Russians have been sent up the Liao river in junks to Tie-Ling. The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent wires that several Japanese transports are landing troops in Northeast Corea.



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CLEVELAND FOR PARKER

Ex-President Grants an Interview.

Philadelphia, May 30.—The North American this morning prints a special dispatch from Princeton, N. J., on national Democratic politics, in which ex-President Grover Cleveland is quoted as follows:

"I have believed for some months, and I believe now that Judge Allen B. Parker, of New York, will be the nominee of the National Democratic convention for the Presidential office. This expression of my opinion is not new. In reiterating it at this time, when there seems to be a lull in the Parker movement, I do not mean to yield my original judgment, which was that either Mr. Olney or Judge Gray might have proved the strongest candidate for the Democracy to name for the contest with Mr. Roosevelt.

"Circumstances and the state of public sentiment were such, however, that months ago it became apparent that Judge Parker was the man upon whom the conservative element of the party could and should concentrate. Neither the circumstances nor the state of public sentiment have changed, and Judge Parker remains now, as he has been for some months, the logical candidate of his party.

"Some months ago conservative leaders of the Democracy began to experience alarm over the strength Mr. Hearst was seemingly developing. I took no stock in the Hearst candidacy myself, but realizing the necessity for checking a movement which might grow formidable, I occupied ground in common with a number of others, and gave out a statement favoring Judge Parker for the nomination.

"I do not mean to infer that my support of Judge Parker was given grudgingly.

"I named Judge Parker at that time because his candidacy had gained such a lead over that of any other man whose nomination could be deemed acceptable to conservative Democrats, that he appeared to me as the most likely man about whom that element of Democracy could concentrate in its efforts to purge the party of that irrationalism with which it has been afflicted in the last two Presidential campaigns."

PARKER IS IN THE LEAD

Result of State Conventions During Past Week.

Chicago, May 30.—The last week has shown little change in the Democratic national situation. The states which held their conventions, without exception, elected delegates at large who are antagonistic to William Randolph Hearst. Among those which showed their hostility for the New York congresman were Maryland, Ohio, Alabama and Tennessee. Senator Gorman named the Maryland delegation, which will vote as a unit, but has no instructions on President. The result to date is as follows:

	Hearst.	Parker.	Wall.	Uninstr'd.	Olney.
Alabama	4	..	..	..	..
California	20	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	14	..	..	..
Florida	3	..	..	7	..
Indiana	..	2	..	18	..
Iowa	26	..	..	20	..
Kansas	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	..	..	..	6	..
Maryland	..	..	..	16	..
Massachusetts	6	..	6	8	24
Montana	..	..	..	6	..
Nevada	6	..	..	..	..
New Hamps'e	..	..	..	8	..
New York	..	78	..	..	..
Ohio	..	..	..	46	..
Oregon	..	..	..	8	..
Rhode Island	..	8	..	..	..
South Dakota	8	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	..	..	..	68	..
South Carolina	..	..	..	4	..
Tennessee	..	..	..	4	..
Washington	..	..	..	10	..
West Virginia	..	..	..	14	..
Wisconsin	..	..	26	..	..
Mississippi	..	..	..	6	..
New Mexico	6	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	..	..	..	21	..
Total	87	94	26	264	24

Tennessee and Ohio both passed the unit rule instruction and Tennessee instructed its delegation to support Senator Carmack for vice president. In Ohio there are some congressional districts instructed for Kilbourne, Johnson and Hearst, but the reports to date show there are enough uninstructed to control the delegation under the unit rule.

Illinois Democrats gradually are getting in readiness for their convention at Springfield, June 14. Less than one-third of the counties in the state are yet to hold conventions. Congressman William Randolph Hearst, according to reports from down state, requires only 25 more delegates to have a majority in the convention—providing all instructed for him are seated and vote for him. M. F. Dunlap, Mr. Hearst's Illinois manager, claims 750 delegates, or 78 more at the present time than are necessary to control the convention.

BOB WHITE IS VALUABLE

Destroys Thousands of Tons of Weed Seeds Annually.

Washington, May 30.—The ornithologists of the Department of Agriculture have been making an investigation of the economic value of the Bob White, as a result of which it is now announced that that bird is "probably the most useful abundant species on the farms." Field observations, experiments and examinations show that it consumes large quantities of weed seeds and destroys many of the worst insects with which farmers contend and yet it does not injure grain, fruit or any other crop. It is figured that from September 1 to April 30 annually, in Virginia alone, the total consumption of weed seed by Bow Whites amounts to 573 tons. Some of the pests which it habitually destroys, the report says, are the Mexican cotton boll weevil, which damages the cotton crop upward of $15,000,000 a year, the potato beetle which cuts off $10,000,000 from the value of the potato crop, the cotton worms which have been known to cause $30,000,000 loss in a year, the chinch bug and the Rocky Mountain locust, scourges which leave desolation in their path and have caused losses to the extent of $100,000,000 in some years.

The report urges measures to secure the preservation of the Bob Whites in this country.

PRESIDENT AT GETTYSBURG

His Address on Memorial Day on the Battlefield.

Gettysburg, Pa., May 31.—Following the example set by President McKinley and others of his distinguished predecessors in the executive chair, President Roosevelt came to Gettysburg Monday and delivered the Memorial Day oration on the famous battlefield. The crowd was one of the largest that ever attended similar exercises here and included large delegations of veterans from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Reading and other points.

The President arrived at Gettysburg Monday morning. Accompanying him were Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Carow, Secretary Loeb, Surgeon General Rixey, Captain Charles D. A. Loefler and M. C. Laita.

The President and his party came on a special train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroads as guests of a committee representing the veterans who conducted the ceremonies. The committee also had as its guests on the trip the Pension Commissioner and Mrs. Ware, Miss Ware and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

The president was given an enthusiastic welcome. His was the principal address of the day, and he spoke in part as follows:

A War for Righteousness.

The place where we now are has won a double distinction. Here was fought one of the great battles of all time, and here was spoken one of the few speeches which shall last through the ages. As long as this republic endures or its history is known, so long shall the memory of the battle of Gettysburg likewise endure and be known; and as long as the English tongue is understood, so long shall Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech thrill the hearts of mankind.

The civil war was a great war for righteousness; a war waged for the noblest ideals, but waged also in thoroughgoing, practical fashion. It was one of the few wars which means, in their successful outcome, a lift toward better things for the nations of mankind. Some wars have meant the triumph of order over anarchy and licentiousness masquerading as liberty; some wars have meant the triumph of liberty over tyranny masquerading as order; but this victorious war of ours meant the triumph of both liberty and order, the triumph of orderly liberty, the bestowal of civil rights upon the freed slaves, and at the same time the stern insistence on the supremacy of the national law throughout the length and breadth of the land. Moreover, this was one of those rare contests in which it was to the immeasurable interest of the vanquished that they should lose, while at the same time the victors acquired the precious privilege of transmitting to those who came after them, as a heritage of honor forever, not only the memory of their own valiant deeds, but the memory of the deeds of those who, no less valiantly and with equal sincerity of purpose, fought against the stars in their courses. The war left to us all, as fellow-countrymen, as brothers, the right to rejoice that the Union has been restored in indestructible shape in a country where slavery no longer mocks the boast of freedom, and also the right to rejoice with exultant pride in the courage, the self-sacrifice, and the devotion, alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray.

North, South, East and West.

He is but a poor American who, looking at this field, does not feel within himself a deeper reverence for the nation's past and a higher purpose to make the nation's future rise level to her past. Here fought the chosen sons of the north and the south, the east and the west. The armies which on this field contended for the mastery were veteran armies, hardened by long campaigning and desperate fighting into such instruments of war as no other nation then possessed. The severity of the fighting is attested by the proportionate loss—a loss unrivaled in any battle of similar size since the close of the Napoleonic struggles; a loss which in certain regiments was from three-fourths to four-fifths of the men engaged. Every spot on this field has its own associations of soldierly duty nobly done, of supreme self-sacrifice freely rendered. The names of the chiefs who served in the two armies form a long honor roll; and the enlisted men were worthy, and even more than worthy, of those who led them. Every acre of this ground has its own associations. We see where the fight thundered through and around the village of Gettysburg; where the artillery formed on the ridges; where the cavalry fought; where the hills were attacked and defended; and where, finally, the great charge surged up the slope only to break on the top summit in the bloody spray of the gallant failure.

Brought a Lasting Peace.

But the soldiers who won at Gettysburg, the soldiers who fought to a finish the civil war and thereby made their countrymen forever their debtors, have left us far more even than the memories of the war itself. They fought for four years in order that on this continent those who came after them, their children and their children's children, might enjoy a lasting peace. They took arms not to destroy, but to save liberty; not to overthrow, but to establish the supremacy of the law. The crisis which they faced was to determine whether or not this people was fit for self-government and therefore fit for liberty. Freedom is not a gift which can be enjoyed save by those who show themselves worthy of it. In this world no privilege can be permanently appropriated by men who have not the power and the will successfully to assume the responsibility of using it aright.

Error Speedily Learned.

The men who believed that the civil war would be ended in ninety days, the men who cried loudest "On to Richmond," if they had the right stuff in them, speedily learned their error; and the war was actually won by those who settled themselves down to fight for three years, or for as much longer as the war might last, and who gradually grew to understand that the triumph would come, not by a single brilliant victory, but by a hundred painful and tedious campaigns. In the east and the west the columns advanced and recoiled, swayed from side to side, and again advanced; along the coasts the black ships stood endlessly off and on before the hostile forts; generals and admirals emerged into the light, each to face his crowded hour of success or failure; the men in front fought; the men behind supplied and pushed forward those in front; and the final victory was due to the deeds of all who played their parts well and manfully, in the scores of battles, in the countless skirmishes, in march, in camp, or in reserve, as commissioned officers, or in the ranks—wherever and whenever duty called them. Just so it must be for us in civil life. We can make and keep this country worthy of the men who gave their lives to save it, only on condition that the average man among us on the whole does his duty bravely, loyally, and with common sense, in whatever position life allots to him.

Exactly as in time of war, courage is the cardinal virtue of the soldier, so in time of peace honesty, using the word in its deepest and broadest significance, is the essential basic virtue, without which all else avails nothing. National greatness is of slow growth. It cannot be forced and yet be stable and enduring; for it is based fundamentally upon national character, and national character is stamped deep in a people by the lives of many generations.

Glory for All.

It was because you men of the civil war both knew how to use liberty temperately and how to defend it at need that we and our children and our children's children shall hold you in honor forever. Here, on Memorial day, on this great battlefield, we commemorate not only the chiefs who actually won this battle; not only Meade, and his lieutenants, Hancock and Reynolds and Howard and Sickles, and the many others whose names flame in our annals, but also the chiefs who had made the Army of the Potomac what it was, and those who afterward led it in the campaigns which were crowned at Appomattox; and furthermore those who made and used its sister armies; McClellan, with his extraordinary genius for organization; Rosecrans, Buell, Thomas, the unyielding, the steadfast, and the great trio, Sherman, Sheridan, and last and greatest of all, Grant himself, the silent soldier whose hammer-like blows finally beat down even the prowess of the men who fought against him. Above all we meet here to pay homage to the officers and enlisted men who served and fought and died, without having, as their chiefs had, the chance to write their names on the tablets of fame; to the men who marched and fought in the ranks, who were buried in long trenches on the field of battle, who died in cots marked only by numbers in the hospitals; who, if they lived, when the war was over, went back each to his task on the farm or in the town, to do his duty in peace as he had done it in war; to take up the threads of his working life where he had dropped them when the trumpets of the nation pealed to arms. Today, all over this land our people meet to pay reverent homage to the dead who died that the nation might live, and we pay homage also to their comrades who are still with us.

MAYOR KILLS HIMSELF

Baltimore's Chief Executive Commits Suicide.

Baltimore, Md., May 31.—Mayor Robert M. McLane, of this city, shot and killed himself at his home yesterday afternoon, in his bedroom at his residence, No. 29 West Preston street. His bride of less than two weeks was at the time of the tragedy asleep in an adjoining room, and was awakened by the discharge of the revolver, which Mr. McLane evidently fired while standing before the mirror of the dressing table.

The bullet entered the right temple, and crashing through the head, escaped in the rear of the left ear. Mrs. McLane and other members of the household, rushed to the mayor's assistance, but he did not regain consciousness after he fell to the floor, and expired within an hour, a number of physicians who were immediately summoned, having at once expressed the opinion that the wound was necessarily fatal.

No cause can be assigned for the act by the members of Mr. McLane's family. Since the fire of last February he has been kept assiduously at work